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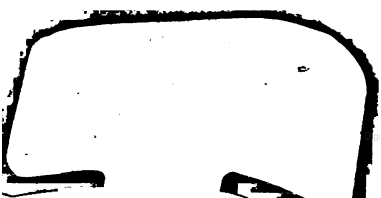
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**EUTROPII**

**HISTORIÆ ROMANÆ**

**BREVIARIUM.**

WITH

**NOTES,**

*Critical, Geographical, and Explanatory,*

**IN ENGLISH.**

By **DACIER, CLARKE, THOMAS, and OTHERS.**

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

**A COPIOUS INDEX,**

AND

**A NEW LIFE OF THE AUTHOR.**

**DUBLINI:**

Impensis **JOHANNIS EKSHAW,**

1815.

p. 273.

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TO THE  
R E A D E R.

**E**UTROPIUS, in his History of *Rome*, recording so many memorable Events, has rendered his Works, not only interesting, but necessary, for the better understanding of many of the Classics. This has induced the *Editor* to present the Public with an Edition, which, from the Care that has been taken in the Execution, it is hoped, will merit their Regard.

THE Text has been revised with the greatest Accuracy, numberless Errors expunged, and the genuine Reading every where restored. The Notes have been collected from the Female Editor of the *Dauphin* Editions; (M. DACIER,) others of no less Merit have been added;

## To the READER.

and Descriptions of the ancient Amphitheatres, and Highways have been given, in order to convey a proper Idea of these Particulars, so frequently mentioned in the *Classic* Authors. In the *Geographical* Part, great Industry has been used to give the Situations and modern Names of *Places, Rivers, &c.* mentioned in the Course of the Work, as settled by STRABO, PLINY, HARDUIN, and others. In the *Critical* Part, no less Care has been taken; and, where it has been thought necessary to deviate from Writers of established Credit, it has been done with Respect and Candor.

THE  
LIFE  
OF  
EUTROPIUS.

NEVER has there been an Author perhaps, of the least Reputation, since the Days of Homer, the Circumstances of whose Life are so little known, and whose Works have been, at the same Time, so universally read, as those of the Author whose Life we are now about to write. And this will appear the more surprising, if we recollect, that he did not live many Ages ago: That he was not one whose unhappy Circumstances seem to have subjected him to write for Bread: or still, more unhappy, to hawk his Works from Door to Door; but one whose Productions that Way, it is more reasonable to suppose, were rather a Kind of secondary Employment to him: One whose Dependence, in all Probability, was not upon his Pen, but his Sword: And who, contrary to the Fate of the Generality of Authors, seems to have been a Writer of some Distinction; and near

See Pope's Life of Homer.

the Person of the Princess in whose Days he lived. This appears highly probable, from \* his attending *Julian* in his Expedition against the *Parthians*: The Familiarity with which he speaks of that Monarch; and the Freedom of † his Address to *Valens*, for whose Use this Work was compiled.

And yet, amidst all these Advantages, Advantages which few of his Brethren can boast, we know so little of him, that his very Name, like that of the great † Father of Poetry above mentioned, is § controverted. Nay, in one Respect, he even exceeds him; for so far is he from having ¶ seven Cities to claim the Honour of his Birth, that it is not as much as agreed in what Country he was born. I would not be thought by this to set him upon a Level with *Homer*: I am sensible of the very wide Difference there is betwixt them; and that there can be no Parallel drawn between them, excepting in this Respect. All that I intend by it, is to show with what little Certainty we can dwell upon the more minute Circumstances of an Author's Life, whose more general ones, of his Name and Country, have not been ascertained.

Yet, notwithstanding this Perplexity, there have not been wanting some, who have affirmed with a great deal of Confidence, that he was both a \*  
Monk

\* See Book the 10, Chapter the 18th, of this Epitome.

† See the Dedication.

‡ See *Pope's* Life of *Homer*.

§ *Sigonius* calls him *Flavius*; but what Authority he has for giving him that Name does not appear, as *M. Dacier* observes, from any Manuscript, printed Edition, or Life of our Author, now extant.

¶ See *Pope's* Life of *Homer*.

\* See *Yellou's* and *Vinctus's* Life of our Author.

Monk, and a Pupil of *St. Augustin's*. But with how little Appearance of Reason, let those judge, who remember that he himself tells us, that he was present with *Julian* the Apostate, in his Expedition against the *Parthians*; and, in all Probability, in a Military Capacity; for what would a Monk do amidst the *Parthians*, and as an Attendant upon *Julian*? Their Mistake indeed, as the learned *Vossius* observes, seems to be founded upon a Passage in *Gomastus's* Catalogue of illustrious Men, where he speaks of one "*Eutropius*, a Presbyter, who wrote two consolatory Epistles, about the Size of little Books, in a clear and elegant Style, to two Sisters, Servants of the Christ, who had been disinherited by their Parents, for their Devotion to Chastity, and their Zeal for a religious Life." This, no Doubt, is what led them into that Error. But a little Acquaintance with Chronology might have set them right in that Respect. For the Author of this Epitome, we are told, lived in the Days of *Constantine* the Great, and his Sons; of *Julian*, *Jovian*, and *Valens*, (comprehending a Series of no less than eighty Years) but not likewise in the Reigns of *Gottian*, or *Theodosius*; at least not in that of *Arcadius* and *Honorius*; so that it is almost impossible for him to have been

• See this Epitome; where the Reigns of *Constantine* the Great, and his Sons; of *Julian*, and *Jovian*, exclusive of *Valer's*, make up near that Term; therefore if our Author, as we shall make appear presently, was old enough to have been an Eye-witness to, and capable of giving an Account of, the Transactions of *Constantine*, it is very unlikely that he should have been a Pupil of *St. Augustin's*, who was not born till the 354th Year of Christ, that is to say, but 10 Years before *Valens*.



been a Pupil of *St. Augustine's*, who it is well known must have been his Junior by many Years.

Equally improbable is the Opinion of those, who, from a single Passage in the 16th Chapter of the 10th Book of our Author, where he condemns *Julian*, as being too severe a Persecutor of the Christian Religion, will needs have him to have been of that Persuasion. But where is the Man of Sense, especially at that Time of Day, when the Errors of Paganism began to disappear, that would not disapprove of such Violences? Where is the Person of the least Reflection, Humanity, or Moderation, that would not, with our Author, condemn all restraints in Point of Thinking, especially in Matters of Faith, even though, like *Julian's*, they should not be attended with an Effusion of Blood? This single Consideration one might imagine, if duly attended to, would be sufficient to evince the Improbability, at least the Uncertainty, of such a Conjecture. But, if this be not sufficient, in the very next Chapter, he avowedly pleads for Breach of Faith. A Doctrine, I am sure, diametrically opposite to the more exalted Tenets of the Christian Religion.

Much more plausible is the Opinion of *Vinetus*, who supposes him to have been a *Greek*, and a Soldier. In this he has some Appearance of Reason to support him. For, with Regard to the first, his Name is evidently *Greek*; and, with Respect to the latter, he himself expressly tells us, that he was present with *Julian*, in his Expedition against the *Parthians*; which Passage *Vossius* does not scruple to interpret in the most obvious, and, indeed, the most natural Sense; and accordingly, in his Life of our Author, has this remarkable Expression, "Militasse se ait sub Juliano," that is, "He himself tells us, that he served as a Soldier under *Julian*."

Others

Others, with *Suidas*, take him for an *Italian*, and a *Sophist*, and accordingly *Codinus*, in his Observations on the Antiquities of *Constantinople*, says, "Eutropius the *Sophist*, who was present with *Julian* the *Apostate*, in *Perse*." And it is upon the Credit of the same Writer, whose Authority in this Respect has never yet been controverted, that he is supposed to have lived in the Days of *Constantine the Great*; *Codinus* citing him as an *Eye-Witness* to certain Transactions of that Emperor's, which in his Book of select Observations, &c. he had Occasion to speak of.

From hence it will appear, that he is not that *Eutropius*, the *Presbyter*, mentioned by *Gennadius*, whom *Ptolemy Volaterranus*, *Gesner*, *Espinarius*, *Zuingerus*, and *Paffinius* take him for: Nor yet that *Eutropius*, the *Grammarians*, cited by *Priscian*: Nor *Eutropius*, the *Physician* mentioned by *Marcellus* the *Empirick*, in his Treatise on Medicaments: But, in all Probability, either an *Italian*, and a *Sophist*, as *Suidas* and *Codinus* call him; or rather, with *Finetius*, a *Greek*, and a *Soldier*, as his Name and Account of himself seem to declare: Or perhaps a *Constantinopolitan*, as he lived under *Constantinopolitan* Emperors, and was present in the Wars which were carried on in that Part of the World. Another Circumstance too, which serves to confirm either of these two last Conjectures, is his *Latinity*; which, though it be allowed the *Roman Language* was, at that Time, greatly upon the Decline, yet seems to breathe an Air of \* *Exoticism* in it, and makes it appear,

\* The Writer hopes for Indulgence, if he has here taken the Liberty of coining a Word, which is

appear, at least, very improbable, that he was, as *Suidas* would have him to be, an *Italian*.

With regard to his Works, it will be sufficient to show in what Esteem they were held, that they have been twice translated into the *Greek* Language. Once by one *Capito*, a *Lycian*, whom *Suidas* quotes under the Article *Capito*; "*Capito*, a *Lycian* Historian, wrote fifteen Books (the Reader will remember it should be eighteen) concerning the *Isaurici*, translations of *Eutropius's* Compendious History." No Remains, however, of this Translation, are now extant. The second (though *Cujacius* makes them one and the same) was the Work of *Pannius*, a Person, it seems, not very conversant in the *Latin* Tongue; and this Translation, according to *Simler*, in his Appendix to *Gesner's* Bibliothek, was to be met with, in his Time, in the Library of one *Pitbaeus*. Many other Things too, according to *M. Dacier*, evidently show that Translations of our Author have been inserted by *Johannes Antiochenus*, in his Works: But whether copied from the *Latin* Original of *Eutropius*, or from either of the *Greek* Translations above mentioned, is uncertain. Our Countryman, *Bede*, also makes honourable Mention of him in the 11th Chapter of the 1st Book of his *English* History: And *Hincmarus* of *Rheims*, in a small Treatise of his, addressed to one *Hincmarus* of *Laudun*, speaking of the Castle there, has these Words, "which, as *Eutropius*, an ancient Historian, asserts, was built by *Macrobius* the Prætor."

From hence, therefore, we may infer two Things, viz. 1st, that his Writings have always been held in great Esteem, as appears by their being twice translated

is not to be met with in any of our Dictionaries; as he knows of no one, in the *English* Language, sufficiently expressive of his Meaning on this Occasion.

lated into another Language (the greatest Honour any Writer can receive) and the frequent Citations from, and Allusions to them, by Men of Learning in all Ages. 2dly, that if the *Eutropius*, whose Life we have here endeavoured to give some account of, be the same with the *Eutropius* mentioned by *Hincmarus*, *Valefius*, and others; he must have written several other Tracts, besides this Epitome, which have not had the good Fortune to be transmitted to Posterity.

For the first genuine Edition, however, of his Works, it must not be forgotten, that we are indebted to the great *Schonovius*: *Paulus Diaconus*, who, it seems, had published a prior Edition of our Author, having, as is said, at the Instigation of *Adilberga*, Daughter to *Desiderius*, King of the *Lombards*, so scandalously foisted in so much of his own Stuff; been guilty of so many Interpolations and \* Recisions; and so entirely inverted and changed the Whole; that, till the Edition of *Schonovius* appeared, he may very justly be said not to have appeared at all.

\* This whole Tale seems to me a very idle Story, at least as far as it relates to *Adilberga*. For what Spleen that Lady could have against our poor Author, to cause him to be treated in so miserable a Manner, is not easily affirmed. But Vanity might have induced *Paul* to insert his own Stuff amidst our Author's Works.



D O M I N O \*  
 V A L E N T I †,  
 G O T H I C O,  
 M A X I M O, P E R P E T U O,  
 A U G U S T O ‡.

*R*ES Romanas ex voluntate Mansuetudinis & tue,  
 ab Urbe condita ad nostram memoriam, que  
 in

\* The title of *Lord* was first assumed by *Domitian*, and after him by the succeeding Emperors.

† This *Valens* was taken in by the Emperor *Valentinian* the 1st, as his Partner in the Empire, A. D. 364. He managed the War for some Time against the *Goths*, which was the Occasion of his Title *Gothicus*. He received a dangerous wound by an Arrow in a Battle against them, and upon his being carried out of the Field into a House not far off, was pursued and burnt alive, together with the House, in the Year 377. He was a great Persecutor of the Christians.

‡ The Title of *Augustus* is equivalent to that of Emperor. It was first conferred by the Senate on *Octavius* the Nephew and adopted Son of *Julius Caesar*, and assumed by the succeeding Emperors.

§ *Mansuetudo* and *Tranquillitas*, your *Clemency* and *Tranquillity*, were Titles given to the Emperors in the Decline of the *Roman* Empire; when gross Adulation took Place of Sincerity, and the old *Roman* Virtue was sacrificed to Effeminacy. This is supposed to be the Original of the Titles of your *Majesty*, and *Highness*, used by us.

## DEDICATIO.

*in negotiis, vel bellicis, vel civilibus eminebant, per ordinem temporum brevi narratione collegi, strictim additis etiam iis, quæ in principum vitis egregia exstiterunt; ut Tranquillitatis tuæ possit mens divina letari prius se illustrium virorum facta in administrando imperio sequutam, quam cognosceret lectio.*

**EUTROPII**

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# EUTROPII BREVIARIUM

HISTORIÆ ROMANÆ.

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## LIBER I.

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**R**OMANUM Imperium<sup>a</sup>, quo neque ab ex-  
ordio ullum fere minus, neque incrementis toto  
orbe amplius humanâ potest memoriâ<sup>b</sup> recordari, &  
Romulæ exordium habet, qui Vestalis virginis<sup>c</sup>, &  
(quantum putatus est) Martis cum Remo fratre, uno  
partu.

B.2

<sup>a</sup> *Rome*, the Capital of *Italy*, and formerly of the whole World; situated on the Banks of the *Tiber*, in *Latium*, and circumscribed by that River, the *Anio*, and *Promontorium Circense*, but was afterwards extended to the *Liris*. It was built by *Romulus*, in the first Year of the seventh Olympiad.

<sup>b</sup> For *Memoria*, some would substitute *humana-historia*, the History of the World, or Mankind, but a late Translator has kept nearer the Original, in rendering *Memoria* by, since the Memory of Man.

<sup>c</sup> *Virgo* is sometimes used for a young Woman that has had a Child; and particularly by *Terence*.



partu editus est. Is cum inter pastores latrocinaretur<sup>d</sup>, octodecim annos natus, urbem exiguam in Palatino monte constituit, xi. Kal. <sup>e</sup> Maii, Olympiadis <sup>f</sup> sextæ anno

<sup>d</sup> M. Dacier explains the Word *latrocinari* by *militare*, i. e. *vitam in armis degere*, though the common Acceptation seems preferable, as the pillaging of Neighbours was common in those Days.

<sup>e</sup> The *Calends* (so denominated, in all Probability, from the old Latin Word *calo*, to call) were the first Day in every Month; and obtained their Title from hence, viz. that the Pontifex, on that Day, in the first Ages of the Republick, convened the People together into the Capitol, and there proclaimed aloud the several Feasts or Holy-days in that Month.—The *Ides* (probably so called from the ancient *He-truscan* Word *Iduo*, to divide) were eight Days in every Month, commencing on the thirteenth (except in *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*, when they commenced on the fifteenth) and are to be reckoned backward, so as in the four months above mentioned to terminate on the eighth Day, in all the others on the sixth.—The *Nones* so called, because they were nine Days before the *Ides*, were always, except in *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*, on the fifth, and in these four Months, on the seventh Day. This Method of computing the Year is still in Use in the *Roman* Chancery and Breviary.

<sup>f</sup> An *Olympiad* was the complete Space of four Years, and was so called from *Olympia*, a City of *Peloponnesus* in *Greece*, where the celebrated Games, said to have been instituted by *Hercules*, in Honour of *Jupiter Olympus*, were held with great Pomp every fifth Year; whence the *Greeks* afterwards dated all their memorable Transactions by Olympiads. This Epocha began to be first in Use among them, a

anno tertio, post Trojæ excidium<sup>a</sup>; ut qui plurimum, minimumque tradunt<sup>b</sup>, trecentesimo, nonagesimo quarto.

<sup>2</sup> Conditâ civitate quam ex nomine suo Romam vocavit, hæc fere egit. Multitudinem finitimorum: in civitatem recepit: centum<sup>i</sup> ex senioribus elegit;

B 3i

quorum

little before the building of *Rome*; and about 774 Years before the Birth of our Saviour. The Olympiads were also called *Anni Iphiti* from *Iphitus*, the son of *Praxonides*, who is supposed by some to have instituted, or at least to have revived, these Games.

<sup>3</sup> The Destruction of *Troy* was, according to the best Chronologers, 1184 Years before Christ, and *Rome* was built about 752.

<sup>b</sup> The Words *ut qui plurimum, minimumque tradunt* have no Meaning. *M. Dacier* says, to perfect the Sense; the Word *eos præteream* should follow after *ut*; but if that was the Author's Intention, he should not have omitted them. Had not the same Sentence again occurred in the last Chapter of the 10th Book, one would be apt to imagine, as the Sense is at present incomplete, that the Words *eos præteream* had been omitted by the Carelessness or Negligence of some Transcriber. If our Author, indeed, intended those Words to be understood, it was an unpardonable Omission.

<sup>i</sup> They were afterwards increased by *Tullus Hostilius*, or as some say, by *Romulus*, on the Conjunction of the *Sabines*, to two hundred; by the elder *Tarquin*, to three hundred; in the Time of the *Gracchi*, to six hundred; during the civil Wars, they were reduced to three hundred; increased by *Julius Cesar*, to eight hundred; and reduced again, by *Augustus*, to six hundred.

quorum consilio omnia ageret; quos senatores nominavit propter senectutem. Tunc, cum uxores ipse & populus non haberent, invitavit ad spectaculum ludorum vicinas urbi nationes, atque earum virgines rapuit. Commotis bellis propter raptarum injuriam, Cæninenses vicit, Antemnates, Crustuminos, Sabinos, Fidenates, Veientes. (hæc omnia oppida urbem cingunt) &c. Et cum ortâ subito tempestate non comparuisset anno regni trigesimo septimo, ad Deos transisse creditus, consecratus est <sup>l</sup>. Deinde Romæ per quinos dies senatores imperaverunt; & his regnantibus annus unus completus est.

3. Postea Numa Pompilius rex creatus est, qui bellum nullum quidem gessit, sed non minus civitati quàm Romulus profuit. Nam & leges Romanis, moresque constituit, qui consuetudine præliorum jam latrones ac semibarbari putabantur. Annum descripsit in x. menses, prius sine aliquâ computatione confusum: & infinita Romæ sacra ac templa constituit. Morbo decessit quadragesimo tertio imperii anno.

4. Huic successit Tullus Hostilius. Hic bella <sup>m</sup> reparavit, Albanos vicit, qui ab urbe Româ xii. <sup>n</sup> milliario

<sup>k</sup> He was more probably assassinated by the Senate, whose Hatred he had incurred by arbitrary Proceedings towards the End of his Reign. The Story of his disappearing in a Storm is a Finesse of the Nobility, calculated to amuse the superstitious Vulgar, who might have been troublesome on the Occasion.

<sup>l</sup> He was deified.

<sup>m</sup> He renewed the War, begun by *Romulus*, and discontinued by *Numa*.

<sup>n</sup> *Tacitus* informs us, that the *Romans* computed their Miles from a Golden Pillar erected by *Augustus*, near the Temple of *Saturn*, at *Rome*. This Column being

milliario sunt: Vejentes & Fidenates, quorum alii sexto milliario absunt ab urbe Romanâ, alii octavo-decimo, bello superavit. Urbem ampliavit, adjecto Cælio monte. Cùm triginta duobus annis regnâisset, fulmine ictus, cum domo suâ arsit.

5. Post hunc Ancus Martius, Numæ ex filiâ nepos, suscepit imperium. Contra Latinos dimicavit: Aventinum montem civitati adjecit & Janiculum: Ostiam civitatem supra mare & sexto decimo milliario ab urbe Româ condidit: vigesimo quarto anno imperii morbe periit.

6. Deinde regnum Priscus Tarquinius accepit. Hic numerum senatorum duplicavit; Circum<sup>p</sup> Romæ ædificavit; ludos Romanos<sup>q</sup> instituit, qui ad nostram

being marked with the Numeral Letter I, and the second Stone at the end of the first Mile, with II, the twelfth Stone (12 milliare) was of course but eleven Miles from the City; though this has occasioned much Controversy among the Learned. This Pillar is still to be seen at Rome, but has been removed from the Forum to the Capitol.

° At the Mouth of the *Tiber*.

<sup>p</sup> The *Circus* was a large Place in Rome, between the *Aventine* and *Palatine* Hills, surrounded by an oblong circular Building, supported by Porticos, and built with Rows of Seats rising one above another, in which the people sat to behold the public Games. The *Circus Maximus*, which is that here mentioned, was so enlarged by succeeding Princes, that it is said to have been capable of containing two hundred and sixty thousand Spectators. Some small Traces of it are to be discerned.

° The *Ludi Romani*, otherwise called *Magni*, were publick Games instituted in Honour of *Jupiter*, *Juno*, and *Minerva*, consisting of Wrestling, Boxing,

tram memoriam permanent. Vicit idem etiam Sabinos; & non parum agrorum, sublatum iisdem, urbis Romæ territorio adjunxit; primusque triumphans urbem intravit: muros fecit, & cloacas: Capitolium inchoavit. Trigesimo octavo imperii anno per Ancilios occisus est, regis ejus cui ipse successerat.

7. Post hunc Servius Tullius suscepit imperium, genitus ex nobili sœminâ, captivâ tamen, & ancillâ. Hic quoque Sabinos subegit: montes tres, Quirinalem, Viminalem, Esquilinum urbi adjunxit, fossas circum

ing and such other Diversions as were used by the Romans. Mr. Clarke thinks it "strange, that so polite and knowing a People, as the Greeks and Romans were, should think Wrestling and Boxing could be agreeable to their Gods." But whoever considers that their whole Religion was a mere Political Institution, will not be in the least surpris'd, that they should be taught to worship their Gods in such a Manner, as was most likely to answer those Ends. And what Religion could be more likely to answer the Purposes of the Romans, who seem, almost from the very Beginning, to have entertained an Ambition of universal Monarchy, than such a one, as was most likely to render them robust and active, and fit for War; which the manly Exercises used among them undoubtedly contributed greatly to?

These were subterraneous Canals, for conveying the Filth of the Town into the River.

The Sabines were an ancient People of Italy, between the Umbrians and Latins, celebrated for their Gravity, Sobriety, Chastity, and Bravery. After the Rape of their Women by the Romans, just before mentioned, Tatius and Romulus agreed to incorporate them into one People. They lived between the Rivers Nar and Anio. N. of Rome.

circum murum duxit. Primus omnium Censum<sup>r</sup> ordinavit, qui adhuc per orbem terrarum incognitus erat. Sub eo Roma, omnibus in censum delatis, habuit capitum lxxxiv millia civium Romanorum, cum his qui in agris erant. Occisus est 45 imperii anno, scelere generi sui Tarquinii Superbi, filii ejus regis cui ipse successerat; & filiae suae quam Tarquinius habebat uxorem.

8. Lucius Tarquinius Superbus, septimus atque ultimus regum, Volscos<sup>u</sup> (quæ gens ad Campaniam<sup>v</sup> euntibus non longè ab urbe est) vicit; Gabios civitatem, & Sueffam Pometiam subegit; cum Thuscis pacem fecit; & templum Jovi in Capitolio ædificavit. Postea Ardeam<sup>x</sup> oppugnans, in octavo decimo miliario ab urbe positam civitatem, imperium perdidit. Nam cum filius ejus, & ipse Tarquinius junior, nobilissimi Collatini uxorem stuprasset, eaque de injuriâ marito & patri & amicis quæstæ fuisset, in omnium conspectu se occidit: propter quam causam Brutus parens & ipse Collatinus populum concitavit, & Tarquinio

<sup>r</sup> The *Census* was a Survey taken of the People, their Effects, &c. in order to an equal Taxation, and to make them serve occasionally in the Wars.

<sup>u</sup> A People of *Latium*, whose Metropolis was *Annur*, now called *Terracina*, situated on the Frontiers of *Naples*.

<sup>v</sup> *Campania*, a pleasant Champaign Country of *Italy*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, now called *Terra di Lavoro*, bordering Northward of *Abruzzo*.

<sup>x</sup> Formerly a famous City of *Latium*, where King *Turnus* kept his Court, and famous for the Retreat of the great *Camillus*, a noble Roman. *Ovid*, with a Fertility of Invention, and Greatness of Genius peculiar to him, has formed a most beautiful Fable on the Ruin of this celebrated City, and has feigned it to be changed into a Fowl of the same Name.

quinis adgnit imperium. Mox exercitus quoque eum, qui civitatem Ardeam cum ipso rege oppugnabat, reliquit, veniensque ad urbem rex portis clausis exclusus est. Cùmque imperasset annos viginti quinque, cum uxore & liberis suis fugit. Ita Romæ regnatum est per septem reges annis ducentis quadraginta tribus, cùm adhuc Romæ, ubi plurimum, vix usque ad quintum decimum milliarium possideret.

9. Hinc Consules cœpere pro uno rege duo hanc causâ creari: ut si unus malus esse voluisset, alter eum, habens potestatem similem, coerceret. Et placuit, ne imperium longius quàm annum haberent, ne per diuturnitatem potestatis insolentiores redderentur, sed civiles semper essent, qui se post annum scirent futuros esse privatos: fuerunt igitur anno primo, expulsis regibus, Consules Lucius Junius Brutus, qui maximè egerat, ut Tarquinius pelleretur, & Tarquinius Collatinus, maritus Lucretiæ. Sed Tarquinius Collatino statim sublata dignitas est: placuerat enim, ne quisquam in urbe maneret, qui Tarquinius vocaretur. Qui, accepto omni patrimonio suo, ex urbe migravit, & loco ipsius factus est Valerius Publicola Consul. Commovit tamen bellum urbi Romæ rex Tarquinius, qui fuerat expulsus, & collectis multis gentibus, ut in regnum posset restitui, dimicavit.

10. In primâ pugnâ Brutus & Aruns Tarquinii filius invicem se occiderunt. Romani tamen ex eâ pugnâ victores recesserunt. Brutum Romanæ matronæ defensorem pudicitiae suæ, quasi communem patrem, per annum luxerunt. Valerius Publicola Spurium Lucretium Tricipitinum collegam sibi fecit, Lucretiæ patrem: quo morbo mortuo, iterum Horatium Pulvillum collegam sibi sumpsit. Ita primus annus quinque Consules habuit; cum Tarquinius Collatinus

Collatinus urbe cessisset propter nomen, Brutus prælio periisset, Spurius Lucretius morbo mortuus esset.

11. Secundo quoque anno iterum Tarquinius, ut reciperetur in regnum, bellum Romanis intulit, auxilium ei ferente Porfena<sup>2</sup> Thusciae Rege, & Romam penè cepit. Verum tum quoque victus est<sup>a</sup>. Tertio anno post reges exactos Tarquinius, cum suscipi non posset in regnum, neque ei Porfena, qui pacem cum Romanis fecerat, auxilium præstaret, Tusculum<sup>b</sup> se contulit, quæ civitas non longè ab urbe est: atque ibi per quatuordecim annos privatus cum uxore perseveravit. Quarto anno post reges exactos, cum Sabini Romanis bellum intulissent, victi sunt; & de his est triumphatum. Quinto anno Lucius Valerius illè Bruti collega, & quartam Consul, fataliter mortuus est,

<sup>2</sup> *Thuscia*, called also *Tyrrhenia*, the Country of *Etruria* or *Tuscany*, situated N. E. of *Rome*, lying between the *Mare inferum*, and the *Appennines*

<sup>a</sup> He was not entirely vanquished, but obliged to retire, as his Friend *Porfena* thought fit to clap up a Peace with the *Romans*, which their Historians say he was frightened into, by a desperate Attempt of *Mucius Sævola* to kill him, and a politic Pretence of his to the King, that 300 of the *Romans* had sworn to endeavour his Destruction, in the same bold Manner.

<sup>b</sup> *Tusculum*, its Capital, whither our Author says *Tarquin* withdrew himself, after being defeated in Battle, and expelled by his Subjects, was a City situated about twelve Miles from *Rome*, built on an Eminence. It was here that *Virgil*, *Horace*, and *Tully* had their Country Seats, and which they frequently make Mention of in their Works. *Livy* indeed says, it was not to *Tusculum* he retired, but to *Cuma*, *Campània*.



est <sup>c</sup>, aded pauper, ut, collatis à populo nummis, sumptum habuerit sepulturæ, quem matronæ, sicut Brutum, annum luxerunt.

12. Nono anno post reges exactos, cum gener Tarquinii, ad injuriam soceri vindicandam, ingentem collegisset exercitum, nova Romæ dignitas est creata, quæ Dictatura <sup>d</sup> appellatur, major quam Consulatus. Eodem anno etiam magister equitum factus est, qui Dictatori obsequeretur. Neque quidquam similis potest dici, quam Dictatura antiqua, huic imperii potestati, quam nunc Tranquillitas <sup>e</sup> vestra habet, maximè cum Augustus quoque Octavianus, de quo postea dicemus, & ante eum, Caius Cæsar, sub Dictaturæ nomine atque honore regnaverint. Dictator autem Romæ primus fuit Lartius : Magister Equitum primus, Spurius Cassius.

13. Sexto decimo anno post reges exactos, seditionem populus Romæ fecit, tanquam à Senatu atque Consulibus

<sup>c</sup> A natural Death.

<sup>d</sup> *Tarquin*, after the taking of *Fidena* by the Romans, having prevailed on the whole Nation of the *Subines* to make War upon them, and the poorer Sort of Citizens at *Rome*. refusing to serve, unless they should have their Debts remitted; the Senate and Consuls, after they had long attempted in vain to reduce them to a Compliance, created a particular Magistrate, from whom should lie no Appeal, investing him with absolute Power for a limited Time. This Magistrate was called *Dictator*, from the Latin Word, *dictare*, to dictate, or command; was seldom above six Months in Office; and was not permitted to go out of *Italy*. This Officer was never created but on some sudden and very great Emergency.

<sup>e</sup> Addressing himself to the Emperor *Valens*, whose authority, like that of the *Dictator's*, was absolute.

Consulibus premeretur. Tum & ipse sibi Tribunos<sup>f</sup> plebis, quasi proprios iudices & defensores creavit, per quos contra Senatum & Consules tutus esse posset.

14. Sequenti anno Volsci contra Romanos bellum reparaverunt<sup>g</sup>: & victi acie, etiam Coriolos civitatem, quam habebant optimam, perdidērunt.

15. Octavo decimo anno postquam reges ejecti erant, expulsus ex urbe Quintius Marcius<sup>h</sup> dux Romanorum, qui Coriolos ceperat Volscorum civitatem, ad

☞ The *Tribunes* (so called from their being elected out of the Tribes) were at first only two, but afterwards increased to ten in Number. They were never allowed to be absent a whole day from the City: they approved, or rejected at Pleasure the Decrees of the Consuls, and all other Magistrates, except the Dictator's: were at first obliged to stand at the Door, but were afterwards admitted into the Senate; were long chosen out of Plebeian Families, but at length, the Patricians were admitted into that Office, on Condition of their being adopted by a Plebeian: they were styled *sacri sancti*, and an injury offered to their Persons deemed the greatest Impiety: they never appeared without a Beadle before them: and as Protectors, and Defenders of the People, were obliged to keep their Doors open Day and Night, that they might be addressed at all Times, and on all Occasions. They were a great Curb to the Senate, for which Intent they were created; but their Power was confined to the City. <sup>g</sup> Renewed.

<sup>h</sup> *Marcus* was not General; but an inferior Officer only in the Army, to whose Valour the taking of *Corioli* was principally owing, from whence he had the Sur-Name of *Coriolanus*.

ad ipsos Volscos contendit iratus, & auxilia contra Romanos accepit. Romanos sæpe vicit: usque ad quintum milliarium urbis accessit, oppugnaturus etiam patriam suam, legatis, qui pacem patebant, repudiatis, nisi ad eum mater Veturia, & uxor Volturnina ex urbe venissent: quarum fletu & deprecatione superatus removit exercitum: Atque hic secundus post Tarquinium fuit, qui dux contra patriam suam esset.

16. Cæsonè Fabio & Tito Virginio Consulibus, trecenti nobiles homines <sup>l</sup>, qui ex Fabiâ familiâ erant, contra Veientes bellum soli susceperunt, promittentes Senatui & populo per se omne certamen implendum. Itaque profecti omnes nobiles, & qui singuli magnorum exercituum duces esse deberent, in prælio conciderunt. Unus omnino <sup>k</sup> superfuit ex tantâ familiâ, <sup>j</sup> qui propter ætatem puerilem duci non potuerat ad pugnam. Post hæc census in urbe habitus est, & inventa sunt civium capitum cxix millia.

17. Sequenti annò, cum in Algido <sup>m</sup> monte, ab urbe

<sup>i</sup> *Livy* says they were three hundred and six. *Dionysius* can scarce credit this Story, though all the Roman Writers agree in it: and while they are so unanimous in this respect, I see no Reason why we should dispute it now. <sup>k</sup> One only.

<sup>l</sup> This Circumstance seems highly improbable, though *Livy*, as well as our Author, records it. A Family that could furnish three hundred fighting Men must surely have many others that did not engage in the War against the *Veientes*. It is unlikely also, that in so great a Number of Men, none of them should have Children.

<sup>m</sup> *Algidum*, now called *Rocca del Papa*, was so named (*ex Aeris Algore*) from the keenness of its Air. It is situated on the high Hill *Algidus*, 12 Miles from Rome.

urbe duodecimo ferme milliario, Romanus obsideretur exercitus, Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus Dictator est factus; qui agrum quatuor Jugerum<sup>a</sup> possidens, manibus suis colebat. Is, cum in opere & arans esset inventus, sudore deterfo, togam Pretextam<sup>o</sup> accepit: & cælis hostibus, liberavit exercitum.

18. Anno ecc. & altero ab urbe conditâ, imperium Consulare cessavit, & pro duobus Consulibus decem<sup>p</sup> facti sunt, qui summam potestatem haberent, Decemviri nominati. Sed cum primo anno bene egissent, secundo unus ex iis, Appius Claudius, Virginii cujusdam, qui honestis<sup>q</sup> jam stipendiis contra Latinos in monte Algido militabat, filiam virginem corrumpere voluit: quam pater occidit, ne stuprum à Decemviro sustineret: & regressus ad milites, movit tumultum. Sublata est Decemviris potestas, ipsique damnati sunt.

19. Anno trecentesimo decimo quinto ab urbe conditâ, Fidenates contra Romanos rebellaverunt.

C 2

Auxilium

<sup>a</sup> *Jugerum*, the Word rendered *Acre*, was a Piece of Ground, according to *Quintilian*, containing two hundred and forty Feet in length, and a hundred and twenty in breadth. *Quod tantum fere spatii uno jugo boum arari posset.* *Plin.* 18, 3,

<sup>o</sup> The *toga pretexta*, was a long white Robe, guarded with Purple, worn by the chief Magistrates, as a Badge of Distinction: as also by Senators on solemn festivals, &c. and afterwards by Children when they were seventeen Years of Age.

<sup>p</sup> The *Decemvirs* our Author here speaks of were ten Men chosen and appointed for transcribing the twelve Tables of the *Roman Law*, which they collected out of the Writings of *Solon*. They governed likewise the Commonwealth instead of Consuls: but, as is observed in the Text, their Government continued but two Years.

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<sup>q</sup> *Honestis.* With Integrity, or Reputation.

Auxilia præstabant his Vejentes, & rex Vejentium Tolumnius: quæ ambæ civitates tam vicinæ urbi sunt, ut Fidenæ vii, Vejentes xviii milliario absint. † Conjunxerunt se his & Volsci: sed M. Æmilio Dictatore, Lucio Quintio Cincinnato Magistro equitum victi, etiam regem perdidērunt: Fidenæ captæ & excisæ. Post xx inde annos, Vejentani rebellaverunt. — Dictator contra ipsos missus est Furius Camillus, qui primùm eos vicit acie: mox etiam civitatem diu obsidens cepit, antiquissimam, Italiæque ditissimam. Post eam cepit & Faliscos, non minùs nobilem civitatem. Sed commoto est ei invidia quasi prædam malè divisisset, damnatusque ob eam causam & expulsus civitate est.

20. Statim Galli Senones † ad urbem venerunt & victos Romanos xi. milliario ab urbe Româ, apud flumen Alliam † sequuti, etiam urbem occupaverunt; neque defendi quidquam nisi Capitolium potuit: quod cum diu obsedissent, & jam Romani fame laborarent, à Camillo, qui in vicinâ civitate exsulabat,

† Absint, are distant.

† These Galli Senones came from that Part of France, which is now called Champagne, and were of the ancient Race of the Celts. The City Siena, in Tuscany, was built by, and derives its Name from them. This Defeat of the Romans at the River Allia, Eutropius speaks of, was the severest they ever received, and it struck such a Terror into them, that they dreaded the Gauls more than any other Nation. The Day on which this great Battle was fought, being the 18th of July, was looked on ever after as unlucky, and was so noted in their Almanacks, being thence called *Dies Alliensis*, as Livy reports.

† A River which empties itself into the Tiber, eleven Miles from Rome.

labat, Gallis superventum est, gravissimèque victi sunt; postea tamen, accepto etiam auro<sup>u</sup>, ne Capitolium obsiderent, recesserunt: sed sequutus eos Camillus, ita cecidit, \* ut & aurum, quod his datum fuerat, & omnia quæ ceperant militaria ligna, revocaret. Ita tertium triumphans urbem ingressus est, & appellatus Secundus Romulus quasi & ipse patriæ conditor.

<sup>u</sup> *Plutarch*, in which he is confirmed by *Livy*, tells us, that the *Gauls* did not receive the Gold for their Complaisance in not besieging the Capitol, but on Condition of raising the Siege, which had already been continued for some Time, and in which, had it not been for the well known Story of their being discovered by the Cackling of the Geese, they would in all Probability have succeeded: that the *Gauls* however making Use of Fraud in weighing the Gold (*Brennus* their Leader putting his Belt in the opposite Scales, &c.) a Dispute arose, in the midst of which *Camillus* came upon them with an Army, and routed the *Gauls* with a terrible Slaughter. Vide *PLUT. in vita CAMIL.*

\* *Ita cecidit.* It so happened.

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# EUTROPII BREVIARIUM

HISTORIÆ ROMANÆ.

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## LIBER II.

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**A**NNO cclxv. <sup>a</sup> ab urbe condita, post captam autem primo, dignitates mutatz sunt: & pro duobus Consulibus facti Tribuni militares consulari potestate. Hinc jam coepit Romana res crescere. Nam Camillus eo anno Volscorum civitatem, quæ per lxx. <sup>b</sup> annos bellum gesserat, vicit, & Æquorum

<sup>a</sup> *Eutropius* is here a little out in his Chronology. Rome was taken by the Gauls in the Year 366. The Military Tribunes too with Consular Authority had been introduced some Time before by *Romulus*, to preserve the Liberty of the People, against the Encroachments of the Senate.

<sup>b</sup> The War lasted 107 Years.

rum <sup>c</sup> urbem, & Sutrinorum <sup>d</sup>: atque omnes, delictis eorum exercitibus, occupavit, et tres <sup>e</sup> simul triumphos egit.

2. Titus etiam Quintius Cincionatus Prænestinos, qui usque ad urbis Romæ portas bello venerant, persequutus, ad flumen Alliam vicit; & civitates, quæ sub ipsis agebant, Romanis adjunxit; ipsum Præneste <sup>f</sup> aggressus, in deditioem accepit: quæ omnia ab eo gesta sunt viginti diebus, triumphusque ipsi decretus.

3. Verum

<sup>c</sup> People of *Latium*, N. E. of *Rome*.

<sup>d</sup> The *Sutrimi* were a People of *Italy*, inhabiting the City of *Sutrium*, now *Sutri*, in *Tuscany*, about twenty Miles distant from *Rome*. The City being besieged by the *Etrurians*, *Camillus*, they tell us, was sent to its Relief; who ordering his Soldiers to carry only three Days Provision with them, and thus coming unawares upon the Besiegers, delivered the *Sutrimi*, and saved the City; whence that Saying in *Plautus*, which afterwards became proverbial, when any Thing is done with Prudence and Expedition, *Cibo cum suo quisque facito uti convenient, quasi eant Sutrium*. The Reader will hence perceive *M. Dacier's* Reason for cautioning him, not to imagine here, that *Camillus* took *Sutrium*, but only relieved it; tho' I cannot help thinking our Author, notwithstanding, in the right, as *Velleius Paterculus* informs us, that *Sutrium* was made a *Roman Colony*, about seven Years after the taking of *Rome* by the *Gauls*, which it is evident must have been much about this Time.

<sup>e</sup> He had but one Triumph for these three Wars so gloriously terminated.

<sup>f</sup> *Præneste* is a City of *Italy*, about twenty Miles to the East of *Rome*; now called, according to *Father Harduin*, *Pilastrina*, or *Palestrina*.



3. Verum dignitas Tribunorum Militarium non diu perseveravit. Nam post aliquantum nullos placuit fieri: & quadriennium <sup>g</sup> ita in urbe fluxit, ut potestates ibi majores non essent. Resumpserunt tamen Tribuni Militares consulari potestate iterum dignitatem et triennio perseveraverunt. Rursus <sup>g</sup> Consules facti.

4. Lucio Genucio, & Quinto Servilio Consulibus, mortuus est Camillus: honor ei secundus post Romulum delatus est.

5. Titus Quintus Dictator adversus Gallus, qui in Italiam venerant, missus est. Hi ab urbe quarto milliario trans Anienem <sup>l</sup> fluvium confederant. Nobilissimus de Senatoribus Titus Manlius, provocantem Gallum ad singulare certamen congressus occidit: & sublato torque aureo, colloque suo imposito, in perpetuum Torquati sibi & posteris cognomen accepit. Galli fugati sunt: mox per Caium Sulpicium Dictatorem etiam victi. Non multo post a Caio Marcio Thusci victi sunt; vii. millia captivorum ex his in triumphum ducti.

6. Censur iterum habitus est. Et cum Latini, qui

<sup>g</sup> Our Author should have said five Years, as appears from *Livy*.

<sup>h</sup> Not immediately, for a whole Year past without either Consuls or Military Tribunes, occasioned by a violent Contest betwixt the Nobles and Commons, the former struggling for a Consular Election, the latter for that of the Military Tribunes, for which they were qualified to be Candidates, but not for the other.

<sup>l</sup> A River in *Latium*, which discharges itself into the *Tiber*, above ten Miles from *Rome*, remarkable for its Rapidity, whence *Horace* calls it, *præceps Anio*,

qui à Romanis subacti erant, milites præstare <sup>2</sup> nol-  
lent, ex Romanis tantum tirones <sup>1</sup> lecti sunt, factus-  
que legiones decem, qui modus sexaginta <sup>3</sup> vel am-  
plius armatorum millia efficiebat: parvis adhuc Ro-  
manis rebus, tanta in re militari virtus erat:  
Quæ cum profectæ essent adversus Gallos duce Lacio  
Furio Camillo, quidam ex Gallis, unum è Romanis,  
qui esset optimus, provocavit. Tum se Marcus Va-  
lerius Tribunus Militum obtulit & cum processisset  
armatus, corvus ei supra dextrum brachium sedit; <sup>4</sup>  
mox commissâ adversus Gallum pugna, idem corvus  
alis & unguibus Galli oculos verberat, ne rectum pos-  
set aspiciere; ita ut à Tribuno Valerio interfectus, non  
solam victoriam ei, sed etiam nomen dederit. Nam  
postea idem Corvinus est dictus, ac propter hoc me-  
ritum, annorum trium & viginti Consul est factus.

7. Latini qui noluerant milites dare, hoc quoque  
à Romanis exigere cœperunt, ut unus Consul, ex  
eorum, alter, ex Romanorum populo crearetur,  
Quod cum esset negatum, bellum contra eos suscep-  
tum est, & ingenti pugna superati sunt: ac de his  
perdomitia

<sup>2</sup> *Milites præstare.* To furnish their Proportions  
of Troops.

<sup>1</sup> *Tiro* an unexperienced Soldier; *ubi distinguitur a Veteranis.*

<sup>3</sup> This is a Mistake, *Livy* tells us, the Legion in  
this Levy consisted of 4200 Foot and 100 Horse.

<sup>4</sup> *Livy* and *Vidor* say the Crow sat upon his Hel-  
met, which *M. Dacier* thinks more likely to be true  
because he wanted his right Arm to fight with. A  
little Consideration might have satisfied that learned  
Lady, that her Criticism was needless, the whole  
being a very ridiculous Story: there being small Rea-  
son to think, that Providence should interpose by a  
Miracle to dispatch a poor Gaul. *Clarke.*

perdomitis triumphatum est. Statuæ Consulibus ob meritum victoriæ in Rostris ° positæ sunt.

8. Jam Romani potentes esse cœperant; bellum enim in centesimo & tricesimo ferè milliario ab urbe apud Samnites P gerebatur, qui medii sunt inter Picenum, Campaniam & Apuliam. Lucius Papirius Cursor cum honore Dictatoris ad id bellum profectus est, qui, cùm Romam redisset, Q. Fabio Maximo Magistro Equitum, quem apud exercitum reliquit, præcepit, ne se absente pugnaret. Ille, occasione repertâ, felicissimè dimicavit, & Samnites delevit, ob quam rem a Dictatore capitis damnatus, quòd se vetante pugnasset, ingenti favore militum & populi liberatus est; tantâ Papirio seditione commotâ, ut penè ipse interficeretur.

9. Postea Samnites Romanos, Tito Veturio & Spurio Posthumio Consulibus, ingenti dedecore vicerunt, & sub jugum ² miserunt. Pax tamen à senatu & populo soluta est, quæ cum ipsis propter necessitatem facta fuerat. Postea Samnites ³ victi sunt à L. Papirio

° The *Rostra* were Pulpits erected in the Forum, for pleading of Causes, pronouncing Orations, &c. and obtained the Name from the Word *Rostrum*, the Prow, or Beak of a Ship. These Pulpits, according to *Livy*, being constructed out of and adorned with the Prows or Beaks of Ships taken from the Inhabitants of *Antium*, in a Sea Fight.

P The *Samnites* were a Kind of Fencers, or Sword-Players of *Campania*, so called from their Dress.

² The *Jugum*, or Yoke, was two Spears fixed in the Ground, with another tied a cross at the Top, under which the *Romans* used to compel their Prisoners of War to pass unarmed.

³ The *Samnites* led the *Romans* to a Place so disadvantageous, by being on all Sides enclosed with Hills,

Papirio Consule: septem millia eorum sub jugum missa. Papirius de Samnitibus triumphavit\*. Eo tempore Appius Claudius Censor aquam † Claudiam induxit, & viam Appianam stravit. Samnites, reparato bello, Quintum Fabium Maximum vicerunt, tribus millibus occisis: postea cum pater ejus Fabius Maximus legatus datus fuisset, & Samnites vicit, & plurima eorum oppida cepit. Deinde Publius Cornelius Rufinus, Manius Curius Dentatus, ambo Consules contra Samnites missi, ingentibus præliis eos confecerunt. Tum bellum cum Samnitibus per annos novem & quadraginta actum sustulerunt, neque ullus hostis fuit intra Italiam, qui Romanam virtutem magis fatigaverit.

10. Interjectis aliquot annis, iterum se Gallorum copiarum contra Romanos Tusculis Samnitibusque junxerunt; sed cum Romam tenderent, à Cn. Cornelio Dolabellâ Consule deletæ sunt.

11. Eodem

that they were obliged to submit, or be slain. The Terms agreed on were set aside by the Senate and People, being made without their Authority, and War renewed, but the Consuls who concluded the Peace were delivered up to the *Samnites*.

\* It was eight Years that *Papirius* triumphed over the *Samnites*, when these great Exploits were effected.

† Some Remains of this Aqueduct, which conveyed the Water from the River *Anio* to *Rome*, are still to be seen. These Aqueducts of the Ancients were most stupendous Works: being sometimes cut thro' Mountains, and carried over Vallies, insomuch, that the Arches in many Places were a hundred and twenty Feet high; and seldom so low, but that a Man, on Horseback, might ride underneath them. — The *Appian Way* extended from *Rome*, thro' *Capua*, quite to *Brundisium*, being upwards of three hundred Miles;

11. Eodem tempore Tarentinis <sup>u</sup>, qui jam in ultimâ Italiâ sunt, bellum indictum est; quia legatis Romanorum injuriam fecissent. Hi Pyrrhum Epiri <sup>w</sup> regem contra Romanos in auxilium poposcerunt, qui ex genere Achillis originem trahebat; is mox ad Italiam venit, tumque primum Romani cum transmarino hoste dimicaverunt. Missus est contra eum Consul P. Valerius Lavinus; qui cum exploratores Pyrrhi cepisset, jussit eos per castra duci, ostendique omnem exercitum, tumque dimitti, ut renuntiarent Pyrrho quaecumque à Romanis agerentur. Commissa mox pugna, cum jam Pyrrhus fugeret <sup>x</sup>, elephantorum auxilio vicit: quos incognitos Romani expaverunt: sed nox prælio finem dedit. Lavinus tamen per noctem fugit. Pyrrhus Romanos mille octingentos cepit, eosque summo honore tractavit; occisos sepelivit. Quos cum adverso vulnere & truci vultu, etiam mortuos, jacere vidisset, tulisse ad cælum manus dicitur, cum hac voce: se totius orbis dominum esse potuisse, si tales sibi milites contigissent.

12. Postea

Miles; from whence also several other High ways branched out into the South-west Parts of Italy.

<sup>u</sup> *Tarentum*, a noble and ancient City of *Calabria*, which stands on a Bay of the same Name. It was founded by the *Lacedæmonians*; under the Conduct of *Phalantus*, after the taking of *Megara*; and called *Tarentum*, in Honour of *Taras*, a Son of *Neptune*, who dedicated it to his Father. It still retains its ancient Name.

<sup>w</sup> *Epirus* was a County situated between *Macedonia*, *Achaia*, and the *Ionian Sea*, famous for its Horses and Oxen; and formerly called *Gbaonia*, and *Molossia*; but now, according to *Harduin*, *Larta* and *Chimera*.

<sup>x</sup> Was ready to fly; the Time not perfectly past.

12. Postea Pyrrhus, junctis sibi Samnitibus, Lucanis, Brutisque <sup>r</sup>, Romam perrexit, omnia ferro igneque vestavit, Campaniam depopulatus est, atque ad Præneste venit, milliario ab urbe octavo-decimo. Mox terrore exercitûs, qui eum cum Consule sequebatur, in Campaniam se recepit. Legati ad Pyrrhum de redimendis captivis missi ab eo honorificè suscepti sunt, captivos sine pretio Romam misit. Unum ex legatis Romanorum Fabricium sic admiratus est, ut cum eum pauperem esse cognovisset, quartâ parte regni promissâ sollicitare voluerit, ut ad se transfiret: contemptusque à Fabricio est. Quare cum Pyrrhus ingenti Romanorum admiratione teneretur, legatum misit, qui pacem æquis conditionibus peteret, præcipuum virum Cineam <sup>z</sup> nomine; ita ut Pyrrhus partem Italiæ, quam jam armis occupaverat, obtineret.

13. Pax displicuit; remandatunque Pyrrho à Senatu est, eum cum Romanis, nisi ex Italiâ recessisset, pacem habere non posse. Tum Romani jusserunt captivos omnes, quos Pyrrhus reddiderat, infames haberi, qui se armis defendere potuissent; nec ante eos ad veterem statum reverti quam sibi aotorum hostium occisorum spolia retulissent. Ita legatus Pyrrhi reversus est: à quo cum quæreret Pyrrhus, qualem Romam comperisset, Cineas dixit, regum se patriam vidisse: scilicet tales illic esse omnes, qualis unus Pyrrhus apud Epirum & reliquam Græciam putaretur

<sup>r</sup> The *Lucani* and *Brutii* possessed that Tract of Country between the River *Silarus* and the Straits of *Messina*, called by modern Geographers, *Calabria*.

<sup>z</sup> This *Cineas* had been a Pupil of *Demosthenes*, and was so great an Orator, that *Pyrrhus* used to say, he had carried more Cities by the Force of his Eloquence, than he himself had done by the Force of his Arms.

putaretur. Missi sunt contra Pyrrhum duces P. Sulpicius & Decius Mus Consules. Certamine commisso, Pyrrhus vulneratus est, elephanti interfecti, xx. millia cæsa hostium; & ex Romanis tantum quinque millia. Pyrrhus Tarentum fugatus.

14. Interjecto anno, contra Pyrrhum, Fabricius est missus; qui prius inter legatos sollicitari non potuerat, quarta parte regni promissâ. Tum, cum vicina castra ipse & rex haberent, medicus Pyrrhi ad eum nocte venit<sup>a</sup>, promittens veneno Pyrrhum occisurum, si sibi aliquid polliceretur; quem Fabricius vincitum reduci iussit ad dominum, Pyrrhoque dici, quæ contra caput<sup>b</sup> ejus medicus spondisset. Tum rex admirans eum dixisse fertur: Ille est Fabricius, qui difficilius ab honestate quam Sol à cursu suo averti potest. Tum rex in Siciliam<sup>c</sup> profectus est. Fabricius, victis Samnitibus & Lucanis, triumphavit. Consules deinde Manius Curius Dentatus & Cornelius Lentulus adversum Pyrrhum missi sunt, & Curius contra eum pugnavit: exercitum ejus cecidit; ipsum Tarentum fugavit, castra cepit. Eâ die cæsa sunt hostium xxiii. millia. Curius Dentatus ipse Consulatu triumphavit. Primus Romam elephantos quatuor

<sup>a</sup> *Plutarch* tells us, that this was proposed in a Letter.

<sup>b</sup> His Life.

<sup>c</sup> In order to assist the *Syracusans*. *Sicily* is a large and fertile Island in the *Mediterranean* between *Africa* and *Italy*, from whence it is divided by a very narrow Sea, to which it formerly joined. It was anciently called *Sicania*; and being of a triangular Form was called *Trinacria* and *Triquetra* by the Poets, and their Coin was figured by three Legs, in the same Manner as now used in the *Ile of Man*. It is situated at the South-East Extremity of *Italy*, from which it is divided by a narrow Strait.

tuor duxit. Pyrrhus etiam à Tarento mox recessit, & apud Argos<sup>d</sup> Græciæ civitatem occisus est,

15. Caio Fabricio Lusino, C. Claudio Cinnâ Consulibus, anno urbis conditæ cccclxi<sup>e</sup>: legati Alexandrini<sup>f</sup> a Ptolemæo missi Romam venêre, & à Romanis amicitiam quam petiêrant obtinuerunt.

16. Quintio Gulone, C. Fabio Pictore Consulibus, Picentes bellum commovere; & ab insequentibus Consulibus Publ. Sempronio, Appio Claudio victi sunt: & de his triumphatum est. Conditæ à Romanis civitates, Ariminum<sup>g</sup> in Galliâ, & Beneventum<sup>h</sup> in Samnio.

17. Marco Attilio Regulo, Lucio Junio Libone Consulibus, Salentinis in Apuliâ<sup>i</sup> bellum indictum est: captique

<sup>d</sup> *Argos* was a City of *Peloponnesus*, famous for its Breed of fine Horses: whence *Horace* calls it *aptum equis Argos*——— *Plutarch* tells us, in the Life of *Pyrrhus*, that he was slain by a large Stone, cast upon his Head, from the Walls, by the Hand of a Woman, whose Son he was on the point of killing in the Attack. <sup>e</sup> It should be 470.

<sup>f</sup> This *Alexandria* [for there were several others] was a City; and Mart-Town of *Egypt*, on the River *Nile*; now called *Scandaria*.

<sup>g</sup> *Ariminum* was a Town of *Italy*, near the River *Rubicon*, now called *Rimini*; that Part of *Italy* being formerly comprehended under the general Title of *Gaul*.

<sup>h</sup> *Beneventum*, at first called *Maleventum*, but afterwards changed on Account of the ill Omen of its Name, is a City of *Italy*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, said to have been built by *Diomedes*, after the Destruction of *Troy*; and now, according to Father *Harduin*, called *Benevento*,

<sup>i</sup> *Apulia*, now called *la Puglia*, is a Country in



captique sunt cum civitate simul Brundusini <sup>k</sup>, & de his triumphatum est.

18. Anno cccclxxvii, cum jam clarum urbis Romæ nomen esset, arma tamen extra Italiam mota non fuerant. Ut igitur cognosceretur, quæ copiarum Romanorum essent, census est habitus; tum inventa sunt civium capita cxcii millia cccxxxiii, quanquam à conditâ urbe nunquam bella cessassent. Et contra Afros bellum susceptum est primum, Appio Claudio & Quinto Fulvio Consulibus. In Sicilia contra eos pugnatum est, & Appius Claudius de Afris & rege Siciliae Hierone triumphavit.

19. Insequente anno, Valerius Marco & Octacilio Consulibus, in Sicilia a Romanis res magnæ gestæ sunt. Taurominitani, Catanenses, <sup>l</sup> & præterea quinquaginta civitates in fidem acceptæ sunt. Terrio anno in Sicilia contra Hieronem bellum paratum est. Is cum omni nobilitate Syracusanorum <sup>m</sup> pacem a Romanis impetravit, deditque argenti talenta ducenta.

*Italy*, situated between *Daunia*, and *Calabria*, near the *Adriatick*, and famous, according to *Cicero*, for the Number of its Flocks, and the Excellence of their Wool.

<sup>k</sup> *Brundusium*, now called *Brundisi*, or rather *Brindisi*, is a maritime Town in the Kingdom of *Naples*, on the *Adriatick* Sea; and the Boundary of *Italy* on that Side.

<sup>l</sup> The *Taurominitani* and *Catanenses* were People that lay on the East Side of the Island, near Mount *Ætna*. *Catana* or *Catanea*, we have frequently heard of, of late Years, it having been several Times almost ruined by Earthquakes, to which it is generally subject; particularly at the great Eruption of Mount *Ætna* in 1693.

<sup>m</sup> *Syracuse* now *Syracossa*, was a City of *Sicily*, famous

ducenta <sup>n</sup>. Afri in Sicilia victi sunt, & de his secundo Romæ triumphatum est.

20. Quinto anno <sup>o</sup> belli Punici, quod contra Afros gerebatur, primùm Romani, C. Duilio & Cn. Cornelio Asino Consulibus, in mari dimicaverunt, paratis navibus rostratis, quas Liburnas <sup>p</sup> vocant. Consul Cornelius fraude deceptus est <sup>q</sup>. Duilius, commisso prælio, Carthaginensium ducem vicit, xxxi. naves cepit, xiv. merfit, viii. millia hostium cepit, iii. millia occidit; neque ulla victoria Romanis, gratior fuit, quòd invicti terrâ, jam etiam mari plurimùm possent. C. Aquilio Floro, L. Scipione Consulibus, Scipio Corsicam <sup>r</sup> & Sardiniam vastavit, multa millia inde captivorum abduxit, triumphum egit.

21. Lucio Manlio Volsone, M. Attilio Consulibus, bellum in Africam translatum est contra Hamilcarem Carthaginensium ducem: in mari pugnatum, victus-

D 3

que

famous for being the Birth-place of *Archimedes*, by whose Means it held out three Years against the *Romans*.

<sup>n</sup> The *Talent* made Use of in the common Reckoning of Money was the *Attick Talent*, which was in Value 180*l.* Sterl. The Sum paid on this Occasion, amounted to about 36,000*l.*

<sup>o</sup> The fourth it would have been,

<sup>p</sup> These *Liburnian Vessels* were a Kind of light Ships or Galleys, built low, and sharp before, in order to render them swift; and obtained their Name from *Liburnia*, a Country of *Croatia*, some of the Inhabitants of which settled in *Italy*, and were the first Inventors of them.

<sup>q</sup> He was invited by the General of the *Carthaginians* to an Interview, and basely seized.

<sup>r</sup> *Corsica*, an Island in the *Mediterranean*, opposite to the *Genoese* Continent, about 100 Miles S. of *Genoa*. For *Sardinia*, see p. 36.

que est. Nam perditis lxxiv. navibus retro se recepit : Romani xxii amiserunt; sed cum in Africam transissent, primum Clypeam<sup>s</sup> Africæ civitatem in dedicationem acceperunt. Consules usque ad Carthaginem<sup>t</sup> processerunt, multisque vastatis oppidis, Manlius victor Romam rediit, & xxvii. millia captivorum reduxit. Attilius Regulus in Africâ remanuit. Is contra Afros aciem instruxit, contra tres<sup>u</sup> Carthaginensium duces dimicans, victor fuit : xviii. millia hostium cecidit, quinque millia cum viii. elephantibus cepit, lxxiv. civitates in fidem accepit. Tum victi Carthaginenses pacem à Romanis petierunt : quam cum Regulus nollet nisi durissimis conditionibus dare, Afri auxilium à Lacedæmoniis<sup>w</sup> petierunt : & duce Xantippo, qui à Lacedæmoniis missus fuerat, Romanorum dux Regulus victus est ultimâ pernicie : nam duo millia hominum tantum ex omni Romano exercitu remanserunt ; quindecim millia cum imperatore

<sup>s</sup> *Clypea*, or *Clupea*, was a City of *Africa*, in the Kingdom of *Tunis*, now called *Quipia* ; or, according to *Father Harduin*, by some *Zapharan*.

<sup>t</sup> *Carthage* was a City of *Africa*, about 30 Miles from the present City of *Tunis*, built, according to *Justin*, by *Queen Dido*.

<sup>u</sup> *Hannibal*, *Hanno*, and *Amilcar*.

<sup>w</sup> The *Lacedæmonians* were a People inhabiting a large Country of the *Peloponnesus*, in *Greece*, otherwise called *Sparta* and *Laconia*, and at present *Mistra*. They are now reduced to about 10,000 in Number, who are confined to a very barren Spot ; but still retain so much of their ancient Valour, that they are a free People, and absolutely independent of the *Turks*. From the Madness with which they rush to Battle, their present Neighbours call them *Manoi*, or *Madmen*.

ratore Regulo capta sunt, xxx. millia occisa, Regulus ipse in catenas coniectus.

22. M. Æmilio Paulo, Serv. Fulvio Nobiliore Consulibus, ambo Consules Romani Africam profecti sunt, cum trecentarum navium classe Clypeam petunt & contra Carthaginenses venerunt. Primum Afros navali certamine superant. Æmilius Consul centum & quatuor naves hostium demersit, <sup>x</sup> triginta cum pugnatoribus cepit, quindecim millia hostium aut occidit, aut cepit, militem suum ingenti prædâ ditavit: et subacta Africa tum fuisset, nisi tanta fames fuisset, ut diutius expectare exercitus non posset. Consules cum victrici classè redeuntes, circa Siciliam naufragium passi sunt: & tanta tempestas fuit, ut ex quadringentis <sup>v</sup> sexaginta quatuor navibus, octoginta servari vix potuerint: neque ullo tempore tanta maritima tempestas audita est. Romani tamen statim ducentas naves reparaverunt, neque in aliquo animus his infractus fuit <sup>z</sup>.

23. Cnæus Servilius Cæpio & C. Sempronius Blæsus Consules, cum ducentis sexaginta navibus, ad Africam profecti sunt, aliquot civitates ceperunt: prædam ingentem reducentes, naufragium passi sunt. Itaque; cum continuæ calamitates Romanis displicerent, decrevit Senatus ut à maritimis præliis discederetur,

<sup>x</sup> *Demersit.* Sunk. Some say 114.

<sup>v</sup> The Reader will easily perceive, that there must be a Mistake in this Place, as M. *Dacier* observes; and that, in all Probability, committed by the Copyists; 300 Ships; which we have just been told the Consuls set out with, and 30 taken from the Enemy, falling far short of the Number said here to have been lost.

<sup>z</sup> *Infractus*, which usually signifies unbroken, has sometimes the Signification of the simple Word *fractus*, as here and in *Virgil*.

*Torquent infracta ad prælia vires.*

tur, & tantum sexaginta naves ad præsidium Italiæ salvæ essent.

24 Lucio Cæcilio Metello, C. Furio Pacello Consulibus, Metellus in Siciliâ Afrorum ducem cum cxxx. elephantis, & magis copiis venientem superavit; xx. millia hostium cecidit, sex & viginti elephantos cepit, reliquos errantes per Numidas, \* quos in auxilium habebat, collegit, & Romam deduxit ingenti pompâ, cum cxxx. elephantorum numero omnia itinera compleret. Post hæc mala Carthaginenses Regulum ducem, quem ceperant, petierunt, ut Romam proficisceretur, & pacem à Romanis obtineret, ac permutationem captivorum faceret.

25. Ille Româ cum venisset, inductus in senatum, nihil quasi Romanus egit; dixitque se ex illâ die, qua in potestatem Afrorum venisset, Romanum esse desisse. Itaque & uxorem à complexu removit, & Romanis suavit, ne pax cum Pœnis <sup>b</sup> fieret: illos enim fractos tot casibus spem nullam habere, se tanti non esse, ut tot millia captivorum propter unum se, & senem, & paucos qui ex Romanis capti fuerant, redderentur: itaque obtinuit. Nam Afros pacem petentes nullus admisit: ipse <sup>c</sup> Carthaginem rediit;

\* The *Numidians* were a barbarous People inhabiting a large inland Country, on the Confines of *Lybia* and *Mauritania*, supposed to be the same with the présent *Biledulgerid*, Part of the Kingdom of *Algiers*, in *Africa*. They dispersed themselves likewise into *Asia* and *Europe*.

<sup>b</sup> The *Carthaginians*, who were called *Pani*, quasi *Phani*, a *Phœnicibus*, unde orti; a Colony of whom founded the City of *Carthage*, under Queen *Dido*. *Bellum Punicum*, is also frequently used on the same Occasion by our *Classick Writers*.

<sup>c</sup> If the *Romans* offered to keep *Regulus*, contrary

rediit; offerentibusque Romanis, ut eum Romæ tenerent, negavit se in eâ urba mansurum, in quâ, postquam Afris<sup>d</sup> servierat, dignitatem honesti civis habere non posset. Regressus igitur ad Africam, omnibus suppliciis extinctus est<sup>e</sup>.

26. P. Claudio Pulchro, C. Junio Consulibus, Claudius contra auspicia pugnavit, & à Carthaginensibus victus est. Nam ex ducentis & viginti navibus, cum triginta fugit: xc. cum pugnatoribus captæ sunt, demersæ cæteræ, viginti millia capta. Alius quoque Consul classem naufragio amisit, exercitum tamen salvum habuit; quia vicina littora erant.

27. Caio Læstatio Catulo, Anlo Posthumio Albino Consulibus,

to his Word given the *Carthaginians* to return, it was dishonourable in them, and not agreeable to their Conduct on similar Occasions.

<sup>d</sup> See Note Book 3. Chap. 15. on the Word *Afri*.

<sup>e</sup> As all the *Roman* Historians are unanimous in their Account of the Death of *Regulus*; I cannot think *Polybius's* Silence, or any Fragment of *Diodorus*, or any other Author, sufficient to overthrow the Credit of this Tale. The Fragment indeed of *Diodorus* seems a sufficient Confirmation of this Story. For it tells us that the two *Carthaginian* Captains were put into the Hands of the *Attilii*, the Sons of *Regulus*; and if this Story of his Death be not true, why put into their Hands, above any other? In Regard to the young Gentlemen being sent for by the Tribunes of the Commons, after the Death of one of their Prisoners, and threatened by them. Party Spirit, or many other Reasons, in so popular, and, consequently, fluctuating a State as *Rome* was, might be assigned.

Consulibus, anno belli Punici xxiii <sup>f</sup>. Catulo bellum contra Afros commissum est. Profectus est cum ccc. navibus in Siciliam. Afri contra ipsum cccc. paraverunt. Luctatius Catulus navem æger ascendit: vulneratus enim in pugna superiore fuerat. Contra <sup>s</sup> Lilybæum <sup>b</sup> civitatem Siciliæ pugnatum est ingenti virtute Romanorum; nam 73 Carthaginensium naves captæ sunt, cxxv. demersæ; xxxii. millia hostium capta, xiii. occisa: infinitum auri argentique pondus in potestatem Romanorum redactum. Ex classe Romanâ duodecim naves demersæ; pugnatum est vi. Idus Martius <sup>l</sup>. Statim Carthaginenses pacem petierunt, tributaque iis pax. Captivi Romanorum, qui tenebantur à Carthaginensibus, redditi sunt. Etiam Carthaginenses petierunt, ut redimi eos captivos liceret, quos ex Afris Romani tenebant. Senatus iussit sine pretio dari eos, qui in publicâ custodia essent; qui autem à privatis tenerentur, ut, pretio dominis reddito, Carthaginem redirent; atque id pretium ex fisco magis quàm à Carthaginensibus solveretur.

28. Quintus Luctatius, Aulus Manlius, Consules creati, bellum Faliscis <sup>k</sup> intulerunt: quæ civitas Italiæ opulenta quondam fuit; quod ambo Consules intra sex dies quàm venerant transfegerunt, xv. millibus hostium caesis, cæteris pace concessâ, agro tamen ex medietate sublato.

<sup>f</sup> From the Building of the City 5-10,

<sup>s</sup> Contra signifies here, *over against, opposite to.*

<sup>b</sup> Lilybæum was a City and Promontory, on the South Part of Sicily, now called *Capo di Mrasalla*.  
HARD.

<sup>l</sup> See the Note, Book 1. Chap. 1. on the Word *Kal.*

<sup>k</sup> A People of *Etruria*, or *Tuscany*, a little below *Tescennia*, now called *Galese*.

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# EUTROPII BREVIARIUM

HISTORIÆ ROMANÆ.

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## LIBER III.

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**F**INITO igitur Punico bello, quod per <sup>a</sup> xxii. annos contractum est <sup>b</sup>, Romani, jam clarissimâ gloriâ noti, legatos ad Ptolemæum Ægypti regem miserunt, auxilia promittentes: quia rex Syriæ <sup>c</sup> Antiochus ei bellum intulerat. Ille gratias Romanis egit, auxilia non accepit: jam enim fuerat pugna <sup>d</sup> transacta. Eodem tempore potentissimus rex Siciliæ Hiero Romam venit ad ludos spectandos, & ducenta milia modiorum <sup>e</sup> tritici populo dono dedit.

2. Lucio

<sup>a</sup> He should have said 24 Years.

<sup>b</sup> *Contractum est.* Was carried on.

<sup>c</sup> *Syria* is a large and fertile Country in *Asia*, containing *Comagene*, *Calo-Syria*, *Palmyrene*, &c.

<sup>d</sup> *Pugna transacta.* The War was ended.

<sup>e</sup> The *Modius* was a Measure in Use among the *Romans*, not only for dry Things, but likewise for Liquids; and is supposed, but with much Uncertainty.



2. Lucio Cornelio Lentulo, Fulvio Flacco Consulibus, quibus Hiero Romam venerat, etiam contra Ligures<sup>f</sup> intra Italiam bellum gestum est, & de his triumphatum. Carthaginenses tum bella reparare tentabant, Sardinenses<sup>g</sup>, qui ex conditione pacis Romanis parere debebant, ad rebellandum impellentes. Venit tamen legatio Carthaginensium Romam, & pacem impetravit.

3. Tito Manlio Torquato, Caio Attilio Balbo Consulibus, de Sardis triumphatum est: & pace omnibus locis factâ, Romani nullum bellum habuerunt, quod his post Romam conditam semel tantum, Numâ Pompilio regnante, contigerat.

4. Lucius Posthumius Albinus, Cnæus Fulvius Centumalus Consules bellum contra Illyrios<sup>h</sup> gesserunt; & multis civitatibus captis, etiam reges in deditionem acceperunt. Tum primùm de Illyriis triumphatum est.

5. Lucio Æmilio Consule<sup>i</sup> ingentes Gallorum copiæ Alpes transierunt: sed pro Romanis tota Italia consensit; traditumque est Fabio historico, qui ei bello

tainy, to have contained about a Peck and a Half of our Measure.

<sup>f</sup> The *Ligurians* lived on the Coast of *Italy*, between the Rivers *Macra* and *Varus*, now inhabited by the *Genoese*.

<sup>g</sup> *Sardinia*, is an Island in the *Mediterranean*, about 120 Miles from the Continent of *Italy*.

<sup>h</sup> The *Illyrians* were a People of *Europe*. inhabiting a large Country on the *Adriatick*, opposite to *Italy*, and supposed to have included *Dalmatia*, *Sclavonia*, &c. but Geographers are not agreed with regard to its Boundaries.

<sup>i</sup> Their Army consisted of 200,000 Men.

bello interfuit, Dccc <sup>k</sup>, millia hominum parata ad id bellum fuisse: sed res per Consules tantum prosperè gesta est: xl. millia hostium interfecta sunt, & triumphus *Æmilio* decretus

6 Aliquot deinde annis post, contra Gallos intra Italiam pugnatum est: finitumque est bellum <sup>1</sup> *Marco Claudio Marcello*. Cnæo *Cornelio Scipione* Consulibus. Tunc *Marcellus* cum parvâ manu equitum dimicavit, & regem Gallorum, *Viridomarum* nomine, manu suâ occidit. Postea cum collegâ suâ ingentes copias Gallorum peremit; *Mediolanum* <sup>m</sup> expugnavit: grandem prædam Romam pertulit: ac triumphans *Marcellus* spolia Galli <sup>n</sup> stipiti imposita humeris suis vexit.

7. *M. Minucio*, *P. Cornelio* Consulibus, *Istria* <sup>o</sup> bellum illatum est, quia latrocinati naves Romanorum

<sup>k</sup> An incredible Number, considering the *Romans* upon other Occasions never affected great Armies: They rarely exceeded Forty Thousand, and were often much below that Number: Their Successes were owing to the admirable Contrivance of their Government at Home, for the Encouragement of true Merit, and their good Discipline in their Armies abroad. But this extraordinary Preparation for the Reception of the *Gauls* was the Effect of that terrible Impression, the sacking of *Rome* by that People had made in the Minds of the *Romans*.

<sup>1</sup> The *Gallick* War held four Years.

<sup>m</sup> A City in *Italy* on the North of the *Po*, the Capital of the *Insubrian* *Gauls*, now called *Milan*.

<sup>n</sup> Trophies were made by putting the Arms of the conquered Foe upon a Stake or Pole.

<sup>o</sup> *Istria*, or *Histrìa*, according to *Cluverius*, was a Country on the Borders of *Italy* and *Illyricum*, stretching in Form of a Peninsula, between both.

rum fuerant, quæ frumenta exhibebant<sup>p</sup>: perdomitique sunt omnes. Eodem<sup>q</sup> anno bellum Punicum secundum Romanis illatum est per Annibalem<sup>r</sup> Carthaginensium ducem, qui Saguntum<sup>s</sup> Hispaniæ civitatem, Romanis amicam, oppugnare aggressus est, agens vicefimum ætatis annum; copiis congregatis cl. millibus peditum, & xx. millibus equitum. Huic Romani per legatos denuntiaverunt, ut bello abstineret. Is legatos admittere noluit. Romani etiam Carthaginem miserunt, ut mandaretur Annibali, ne bellum contra socios populi Romani gereret: sed dura responsa à Carthaginensibus reddita. Saguntini interea fame victi, captique ab Annibale, ultimis pœnis afficiuntur.

8. Tum Publius Cornelius Scipio<sup>u</sup> cum exercitu  
in

<sup>p</sup> Were carrying.

<sup>q</sup> This is a Mistake, it was two Years after that the second Punick War begun, viz. In the Year from the building of Rome 534.

<sup>r</sup> Hannibal was then 27 Years of Age.

<sup>s</sup> Saguntum was a City of the present Kingdom of Valencid in Spain, lying between the River Ebro, within three Miles Distance of the Mediterranean, and now called Morvedre, or rather Molviedro.

<sup>t</sup> They held out so long, that they were reduced to perfect Skeletons; insomuch that Saguntina famines became afterwards proverbial; the principal Inhabitants, rather than submit, burnt themselves, their Wives and Children, with their Substance; of the Remainder, the Males at Age were put to the Sword, and the Women, &c. divided amongst the Soldiers.

<sup>u</sup> He did not go at that Time into Spain, as appears by the next Chapter, but only sent his Brother Cneus thither.

in Hispaniam \* profectus est. Tiberius Sempronius in Siciliam: bellum Carthaginensibus indictum est. Annibal, relicto in Hispania fratre Asdrubale, Pyrenæum transit: Alpes, \* adhuc in ea parte in vias, sibi patefecit. Traditur ad Italiam lxxx. millia peditum, & xx. millia equitum, septem & triginta elephantes adduxisse. Interea multi Ligures & Galli Annibali se junxerunt. Sempronius Gracchus, cognito ad Italiam Annibalis adventu, è Sicilia exercitum Arminum trajecit.

9. Publius Cornelius Scipio Annibali primus occurrit: commisso prælio, fugatis suis, ipse vulneratus in castra rediit. Sempronius Gracchus & ipse confligit apud Trebiam † anem: is quoque vincitur. Annibali multi se in Italiâ dediderunt. Inde ad Tusciam ‡ veniens Annibal †, Flaminio Consuli occurrit

\* *Hispania*, a large and fertile Country in *Europe*, bounded on the W. by the *Atlantick Sea*, on the E. and S. by the *Mediterranean*, and on the N. by the Bay of *Biscay*, and the *Pyrenean Mountains*: the latter are the Boundaries between *Spain* and *France*. Modern *Spain* is bounded in the same Manner, except that it has *Portugal* on the W. (the *Lusitania* of the Ancients) which made Part of *Old Spain*.

‡ The *Alps* are a Chain of Mountains, which separate *France* from *Italy*.

† A small River of *Lombardy*, near the City of *Placentia*, now *Placenza*, which discharges itself into the *Po*.

‡ *Tuscany*, or *Etruria*, the name of a Country, not a Town. See Note Book I. Chap. II. *Tuscia*.

‡ *Hannibal*, in order to inflame the fiery Temper of *Flaminius*, laid waste the whole Country in his Sight; on which the latter immediately advanced towards him, and being drawn by him into a nar-

occurrit <sup>b</sup>: ipsum Flaminium interemit: Romanorum viginti quinque <sup>c</sup> millia cæsa sunt; cæteri diffugerant. Missus adversus Annibalem postea à Romanis Quintus Fabius Maximus; is cum, differendo pugnam, ab impetu fregit: mox inventâ occasione vic-  
cit.

10. Quingentesimo & quadragesimo <sup>d</sup> anno à conditâ urbe, Lucius Æmilius, P. Terentius Varro contra Annibalem mittuntur, Fabioque succedunt: qui Fabius ambos Consules monuit <sup>e</sup>, ut Annibalem  
callidum

row Valley, environed on all Sides with Hills, on the Summits of which *Hannibal* had posted his Men, the Roman Army, neither having Time nor Room to form, were immediately cut to Pieces, and their General himself slain by an *Insubrian Gaul*. It is said both Armies engaged with such fury in this Battle, that they did not perceive an Earthquake, which happened at the very Time, and laid whole Towns in Ruins.

<sup>b</sup> At the Lake *Trafimane* in *Tuscany*.

<sup>c</sup> *Livy* says but fifteen thousand.

<sup>d</sup> He should have said 537.

<sup>e</sup> He did not address himself to both the Consuls, but *Æmilius* only; the other, *Varro*, who was but a Butcher's Son, but had raised himself by his Courage and Activity to the Consulate, he knew to be too violently bent upon fighting, to regard any Advice of his to the contrary. The Event proves that *Fabius* had a thorough Knowledge of the *Romans*, and the Enemy they had to deal with, and therefore that his Advice was well grounded. However, the *Romans* were so far from expressing any Resentment against the Man, who seemed by his Rashness to have brought this terrible Stroke upon them; that upon his Return to *Rome*, he was met by all Degrees

callidum & impatientem ducem non aliter vincerent, quam prælium differendo. Verùm cùm impatientiâ Varronis Consulis, contradicente Consule altero, apud vicum, qui Cannæ<sup>f</sup> appellatur, in Apuliâ pugnatum esset; ambo Consules ab Annibale vincuntur. In eâ pugnâ tria millia Afrorum<sup>g</sup> pereunt; magna pars de exercitu, Annibali<sup>s</sup> sauciatur: nullo tamen Punico bello Romani gravius accepti sunt: periit enim in eo Æmilius Paulus Consul: Consulares & Prætorii<sup>h</sup> xx. Senatores capti aut occisi xxx. nobiliores viri ccc. militum xl, millia; equitum tria millia & quingenti; in quibus malis nemo tamen Romanorum pacis mentionem habere dignatus est. Servi, quod nunquam antè, manumissi, & milites facti sunt.

11. Post eam pugnam multæ Italiæ civitates, quæ Romanis paruerant, se ad Annibalem transtulerunt, Annibal Romanis obtulit, ut captivos redimerent: responsumque est à Senatu, eos cives non esse necessarios, qui, cum armati essent, capi potuissent<sup>i</sup>. Ille omnes postea variis suppliciis interfecit, & tres<sup>k</sup> modios aureorum annulorum Carthaginem misit; quos

of People, and publickly thanked for testifying, by thus returning to his Countrey, that he did not despair of its Recovery from the ill Condition it was in at that Time. They continued to him a Command in their Armies for several Years.

<sup>f</sup> A Town in *Apulia* (Part of the Kingdom of *Naples*) near the River *Aufidus*.

<sup>g</sup> See Note Chap. 15.

<sup>h</sup> Persons who had been *Consuls* and *Prætors*.

<sup>i</sup> A strange Answer in such Circumstances, and which evidently shows the invincible Spirit of the *Romans* at that Time.

<sup>k</sup> *Livy* says, three and a half, a vast Quantity; this gave *Pliny* occasion to conjecture, that at that

quos è manibus Equitum Romanorum, Senatorum, & militum detraxerat. Interea in Hispania, ubi frater Annibalis Asdrubal remanserat cum magno exercitu, ut eam totam Afris subigeret, à duobus Scipionibus<sup>1</sup>, Romanis ducibus vincitur; perditque in pugna xxxv. millia hominum: ex his capiuntur x. millia, occiduntur xxv. Mittuntur ei à Carthaginensibus, ad reparandas vires xii. millia peditum, iv. millia equitum, xx. elephantum.

12. Anno quarto postquam in Italiam Annibal venit, Marcus Claudius Marcellus Consul, apud Nolam, civitatem Campaniæ, contra Annibalem bene pugnavit. Annibal multas civitates Romanorum per Apuliam<sup>m</sup>, Calabriam & Brutios occupavit: quo tempore etiam rex Macedoniæ Philippus ad eum legatos misit, promittens auxilia contra Romanos, sub hac conditione, ut deletis Romanis, ipse quoque contra Græcos ab Annibale auxilia acciperet. Captis igitur legatis Philippi, & re cognita, Romani in Macedoniam<sup>n</sup> Marcum Valerium Lævinum ire jusserunt; in Sardiniam Titum Manlium Proconsulem; nam etiam ea sollicitata ab Annibale Romanos deseruerat.

13. Ita uno tempore quatuor locis pugnabatur: in Italia contra Annibalem; in Hispania, contra fratrem ejus Asdrubalem; in Macedonia, contra Philippum;

Time the Gold Ring was wore by the Commoners, as well as those of the Equestrian and Senatorian Order, which afterwards was confined to the two latter. See *Pliny*, B. 33. C. 50.

<sup>1</sup> *Cnaus and Publius.*

<sup>m</sup> See Note Book 2. Chap. 8. *Samnites.*

<sup>n</sup> A fertile Country between *Thrace, Epirus, and Greece*, at present a Part of the Empire of the *Turks* in *Europe.*

lippum; in Sardinia, contra Sardos, & alterum Asdrubalem Carthaginensem. Is à Tito Manlio Proconsule, qui ad Sardiniam missus fuerat, vivus est captus; occisa cum eo xii. millia, capti mille quingenti; & à Romanis Sardinia subacta. Manlius victor captivos & Asdrubalem Romam reportavit. Interea etiam Philippus à Lævino in Macedonia vincitur, & in Hispania à Scipionibus Asdrubal, & Mago tertius frater Annibalis.

14. <sup>p</sup> Decimo anno postquam Annibal in Italiam venerat, P. Sulpicio, Cnæo Fulvio Consulibus, Annibal usque ad quartum miliarium urbis accessit, equites ejus usque ad portas; mox Consulibus <sup>q</sup> metu, cum exercitu venientium, Annibal ad Campaniam se recepit. In Hispania, à fratre Asdrubale, ambo Scipiones, qui per multos annos victores fuerant, interficiuntur: exercitus tamen integer remansit; <sup>r</sup> casu enim magis quam virtutem erant decepti: quo tempore etiam à Consule Marcello Sicilia magna pars capta est, quam tenere Afri cæperant; & ex nobilissimâ urbe Syracusanâ <sup>s</sup> præda ingens prælata est.

<sup>p</sup> It should be the eighth.

<sup>q</sup> They did actually come up with him, and fought him, but the Battle was not decisive, by reason of a great Tempest that parted them.

<sup>r</sup> *Hannibal*, as *Livy* informs us, had bribed the Princes of the *Celiberians*, to desert the *Romans* in Battle; who accordingly, on a Signal, went over to the Enemy, and thus the two *Scipios* were slain, valiantly fighting for their Country. One *Lartius*, however, a *Roman Knight*, rallied the flying Soldiers, vanquished one of the *Asdrubals*, and attacked the two Camps of the *Carthaginians* with great Success.

<sup>s</sup> This City, standing on the Eastern Coast of *Sicily*,



est. Lævinus in Macedoniâ cum <sup>t</sup> Philippo & multis Græciæ populis, & rege Asiæ Attalo, amicitiam fecit: & ad Siciliam profectus, Annonem quendam Afrorum ducem apud <sup>u</sup> Agrigentum civitatem cum ipso oppido cepit, eumque Romam cum captivis nobilibus misit; xl. civitates in deditionem accepit, xxvi. expugnavit. Ita omni Siciliâ receptâ, Macedoniâ fractâ, cum ingenti gloriâ Romam regressus est. Annibal in Italiâ Cnæum Fulvium Consulem subitò aggressus cum octo millibus hominum interfecit.

15. Interea Hispanias, ubi occisis duobus Scipionibus nullus Romanus dux erat, Publius Cornelius Scipio mittitur, filius Publii Scipionis, qui ibidem bellum gesserat, annos natus quatuor & viginti, vir Romanorum omnium & suâ ætate, & posteriori tempore ferè primus. Is Carthaginem <sup>v</sup> Hispaniæ capit; in quâ omne aurum & argentum, & belli apparatus <sup>x</sup> Afri habebant: nobilissimos quoque obsides, quos

*cily*, was defended against *Marcellus*, one of the greatest Generals the *Romans* then had, for three Years together, by the wonderful Management of *Archimedes*, the greatest Mathematician that ever lived, excepting *Sir Isaac Newton*, who will ever be the Glory of his *County*.

<sup>t</sup> This is a Mistake; for *Livy* takes no Notice of any Alliance with *Philip*, though he does of the rest.

<sup>u</sup> *Agrigentum*, a Sea Port on the S. Coast of *Sicily*, at present called *Gergenti*.

<sup>v</sup> This *Carthage*, otherwise called *Carthago Nova*, or *Spartaria*, from its Plenty of *Spanish Broom* (*spartum*) was a maritime City of *Murcia* in *Spain*, said to have been built by *Asdrubal*, and now called *Carthagena*.

<sup>x</sup> He calls the *Carthaginians*, *Afri*, being in that Quarter of the World.

quos ab Hispania acceperant : Magonem etiam fratrem Annibalis ibidem capit ; quem Romam cum aliis mittit. Romæ ingens lætitia post hunc nuntium fuit. Scipio Hispanorum obsides parentibus reddidit. Quâ re omnes ferè Hispani ad eum uno animo transierunt. Postque Asdrubalem Annibalis fratrem victum fugat, & prædam maximam capit.

16. Interea in Italiâ Consul Q. Fabius Maximus 7 Tarentum recepit : in quâ ingentes copiæ Annibalis erant : & ibi etiam ducem Annibalis Carthalonem occidit, xxv. millia captivorum vendidit ; prædam militibus dispertivit, pecuniam hominum venditorum ad fiscum retulit. Tum multæ civitates Romanorum, quæ ad Annibalem transierant prius, rursus se Fabio Maximo reddiderunt. Insequenti anno Scipio in Hispaniâ egregias res egit, & per se, & per fratrem suum Lucium Scipionem, lxx. civitates recepit. In Italiâ tamen male pugnatum est. Nam 2 Claudius Marcellus Consul ab Annibale occisus est.

17. Tertio anno postquam Scipio ad Hispaniam profectus fuerat, rursus res inclytas gerit ; regem Hispaniarum magno prælio victum in amicitiam accepit, & primus omnium à victo obsides non poposcit.

18.

7 See Note, Book 2. Chap. 2. *Tarentinis*

2 Our Author should rather have used the Word *erarium*, *fiscus* being used after *Augustus's* Time, to signify the Emperor's Exchequer, as distinct from the *Ærarium*, or Treasury of the State.

2 He fell into an Ambuscade laid for him by *Hannibal*, together with *Crispinus*, his Colleague, (who died afterwards of his Wounds) as they went out, attended only by a small Party of Horse, in order to reconnoitre the Enemy's Camp.

18. Desperans Annibal Hispanias contra Scipionem diutius posse retineri, fratrem suum Asdrubalem ad Italiam cum omnibus copiis évocavit. Is veniens eodem itinere quo etiam Annibal venerat, à Consulibus Appio Claudio Nerone, & Marco Livio Salinatore, apud <sup>b</sup> Senam Piceni civitatem, in insidias compositas incidit: strenuè tamen pugnans occisus est: ingentes ejus copiarum captarum aut interfectarum sunt: magnum pondus auri atque argenti Romanis relatum. Post hæc Annibal diffidere jam de belli cœpit eventum, & Romanis ingens animus accessit. Itaque & ipsi évocaverunt ex Hispaniâ Publium Cornelium Scipionem. Is Romam cum ingenti gloriâ venit.

19. Quinto Cæcilio, Lucio Valerio Consulibus, omnes civitates, quæ in <sup>c</sup> Brutiis ab Annibale tenebantur, Romanis se tradiderunt.

20. Anno xiv. postquam in Italiâ Annibal venerat, Scipio, qui multa bene in Hispaniâ egerat, Consul est factus, & in Africam missus: cui viro divinum quiddam inesse existimabatur; adeò ut putaretur cum Numinibus habere sermonem. Is in Africa contra Annonem ducem Afrorum pugnat, exercitum ejus interficit. Secundo prælio castra cepit, cum quatuor millibus & quingentis militibus: ximillibus occisis. Syphacem Numidiæ regem, qui se Afris conjunxerat, capit, & castra ejus <sup>d</sup> invadit.

Syphax

<sup>b</sup> *Sena Gallica* in Umbria, hodie *Senigaglia*, in the State of the Church.

<sup>c</sup> Our Author is here mistaken, if the Librarians have done him Justice; it was not the *Brutii*, but the *Lucani*, that submitted themselves at this Time to the Romans.

<sup>d</sup> I cannot but approve of the Correction of the Passage by *Tanaquil le Fevre*, who reads *incendit* for *invadit*, for he did not take the Camp but burnt it.

Syphax cum nobilissimis Numidis, & infinitis spoliis, à Scipione Romam mittitur; quâ re auditâ, omnis ferè Italia Annibalem deserit; ipse à Carthaginiensibus in Africam redire jubetur, quam Scipio vastabat.

21. Ita anno xvii. ab Annibale Italia liberata est, quam fens dicitur reliquisse. Legati Carthaginiensium pacem à Scipione petierunt; ab eo ad Senatum Romam, missi sunt: xlv. dies his induciæ datæ sunt, quousque Romam ire & regredi possent: \* xxx. milia<sup>f</sup> pondo argenti ab his accepta sunt: Senatus ex arbitrio Scipionis pacem iussit cum Carthaginiensibus fieri. Scipio his conditionibus dedit, ne amplius quàm xxx. naves haberent, & quingenta milia pondo argenti darent, captivos & perfugas redderent.

22. Interim Annibale veniente ad Africam, pax turbata est; multa hostilia ab Afris facta sunt; legati tamen eorum ex urbe venientes à Romanis capti sunt, & iubente Scipione dimissi. Annibal quoque, frequentibus præliis victus à Scipione, petiit etiam ipse pacem. Cum ventum esset ad colloquium, iisdem conditionibus data est, quibus prius: addita quingentis millibus pondo argenti, <sup>h</sup> c. milia librarum

\* The *pondo argenti*, among the Romans, was a Kind of Numerical Expression for certain Sums of Money, containing, at a Medium, about three Pounds three Shillings Sterling: Thus the whole Sum here mentioned amounts to 94500*l.* Sterling.

<sup>f</sup> *Nomen indeclinabile.*

<sup>g</sup> About 157500*l.* Sterling.

<sup>h</sup> 306,250*l.* Sterling. It is to be observed, that in this Calculation we estimate the *Libra* at 84 *Denarii*, which Number it contained, according to *Pliny* (lib. xxxiii, 13.) till the Days of *Vespasian*; after whose Reign the *Denarius* being reduced from  $8d\frac{1}{2}$  to  $7d\frac{1}{2}$ , the

librarum propter novam perfidiam. Carthaginiensibus conditiones displicuerunt, jusseruntque Annibalem pugnare. Infertur à Scipione, & Massinissa álio rege Numidarum, qui amicitiam cum Scipione fecerat, Carthagini bellum. Annibal tres exploratores ad Scipionis castra misit: quos captos Scipio circumduci per castra jussit, ostendique eis totum exercitum; mox etiam prandium dari, dimittique, ut renunciarent Annibali quæ apud Romanos vidissent.

23. Interea<sup>i</sup> prælium ab utroque duce instructum est, quale vix ullâ memoriâ fuit: quum peritissimi viri copias suas ad bellum educerent. Scipio victor recedit, pene ipso Annibale capto: qui primum cum multis equitibus, deinde cum xx, postremo cum quatuor evasit. Inventa in castris Annibalis<sup>k</sup> argenti pondo xx. millia, <sup>i</sup> auri octingenta, cætera supellectili copiosa. Post id certamen, pax cum Carthaginiensibus facta est. Scipio Romam rediit, & ingenti gloriâ triumphavit, atque Africanus ex eo appellati cæptus est. Finem accepit secundum Panicum bellum, post<sup>m</sup> annum nonum decimum quàm cœperat.

the *Libra* of course contained 96. In the lower Empire, they were still further reduced to near one half the above Sum.

<sup>i</sup> Near a Place called *Zama*.

<sup>k</sup> Or 63000*l*.

<sup>i</sup> 38000*l*. Sterling, reckoning at 48*l*. to the Pound Weight, or at 4*l* to the Ounce.

<sup>m</sup> A Period was put to this in its 18th Year, that is, 552 from the building of Rome, just 200 Years before Christ.

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# EUTROPII

## BREVIARIUM

HISTORIÆ ROMANÆ.

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### LIBER IV.

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**T**RANSACTO Punico bello <sup>a</sup>, sequutum est Macedonicum contra Philippum regem.

2. Quingentesimo <sup>b</sup> & quinquagesimo primo anno ab urbe conditâ, T. Quintius Flaminius <sup>c</sup> adversus Philippum regem mittitur: res prosperè gessit; pax ei data est his legibus, ne Græciæ civitatibus, quas Romani contra eum defenderant, bellum inferret, ut captivos & transfugas redderet, quinquaginta solùm naves haberet, reliquas Romanis redderet; per annos decem quaterna millia <sup>d</sup> pondo argenti præstaret, & obsidem daret filium suum Demetrium. Titus Quintius

<sup>a</sup> The *Macedonian War* began thirteen Years before the Conclusion of the *Carthaginian*.

<sup>b</sup> *Livy* says in the 550th.

<sup>c</sup> *T. Quintius Flaminius* was not the first Commander that was sent into *Macedonia*, after the End of the *Punick War*, but the third.

tiam etiam Lacedaemoniae<sup>c</sup> intulit bellum; & duces eorum Nabidem vicit; & quibus voluit conditionibus, in fidem accepit: ingenti gloria duxit ante currum nobilissimos obides, Demetrium Philippi filium, & Armenem Nabidis.

3. Transacto bello Macedonico, sequutum est Syriacum<sup>f</sup> contra Antiochum regem, P. Cornelio Scipione, M. Aelilio Glabrione Consulibus. Huic Antiocho Annibal se junxerat, Carthaginem patriam suam, ne Romanis traderetur, relinquens. M. Acilius Glabrio in Achaiâ<sup>e</sup> pugnavit bene. Castra regis Antiochi nocturno<sup>g</sup> pugna<sup>h</sup> capta sunt; ipse fugatur. Philippo, quia contra Antiochum Romanis auxilio fuisset, filius Demetrius redditus est.

4. L. Cornelio Scipione, C. Laelio Consulibus, Scipio Africanus fratri suo L. Cornelio Scipioni Consuli<sup>h</sup> legatus contra Antiochum profectus est. Annibal, qui cum Antiocho erat, navali praelio victus est. Ipse postea Antiochus, circa Sipylum<sup>i</sup> & Magnesium Asiae civitatem, a Consule Cornelio Scipione ingenti praelio sesus est. Auxilio fuit Romanis in ea pugna Eumenes, Attali regis frater, qui Eumene<sup>nam</sup>

<sup>c</sup> *Lacedaemonia* a Country in Peloponnesus, (now *Morcia*) the Capital *Sparta*, or *Lacedaemon*, *hodie Mifitbra*.

<sup>f</sup> *Syria*, a Country on the Eastern Shore of the Mediterranean, opposite *Cypus*, *hodie Soria*.

<sup>e</sup> *Achaiia* was a Province of *Greece*; anciently belonging to the *Athenians*; now of *European Turkey*, subject to the *Turks*, and called at present *Livadia*.

<sup>h</sup> Lieutenant General.

<sup>i</sup> He encamped at *Magnesia*, at the Foot of *Sipylus*, a Mountain of *Lydia* in *Asia Minor* or *Natolia*. *Eutropius* mentions *Sipylus* to distinguish it from another City of the same Name on the Bank of the *Meander*.

nam in Phrygia\* cœdidit. Quinquaginta milia perditum, iv. milia equitum eo certamine ex parte regis occisa sunt. Tum rex Antiochus pacem posuit, quæ iisdem conditionibus datur à Senato, quamquam victo, quibus antè offerebatur, ut ex Europâ & Asiâ recederet, atque intra Taurum<sup>1</sup> se contineret; x. milia talentorum,<sup>m</sup> & xx. obsides præberet; Antio-

F a

balem

<sup>2</sup> *Phrygia Major, in Asia Minor.* *Asia Minor* is much the same with *Natalis*, it contained all the several Countries lying in the Peninsula between the *Euxine* Sea Northward, *Bosphorus Thracius*, *Propontis*, *Hellespont*, and *Ægean* Sea Westward, and the *Mediterranean* Southward.

<sup>1</sup> This is one of the largest Mountains in the World, extending from the *Pamphylus* Sea to the utmost Borders of the *Indies*, and dividing *Asia* into two Parts. Its different Branches are called by different Names; but that Part of it which runs thro' *Armenia* is supposed to be the *Aranat* of *Moses*.

<sup>m</sup> 1,800,000. sterling. The learned Dr.  *Prideaux*, in his Note on this Passage, (see Pref. to Vol. 1st of his *Connect.* Page 20. and again, Vol. 2d. Page the 138th.) estimates the Money here paid by *Antiochus*, if Talents of Gold, at 72,000,000. sterling; if of Silver, as *Levy* expressly tells us they were, (Lib. 37. Cap. 45. and Lib 38. Cap. 38.) at 6,750,000. a Sum which the learned Doctor himself wonders even *Antiochus* the Great should be able to pay. But as herein he computes by the *Hebrew* Measure, and the *Greek* Talent was evidently a less Sum, *Homer* (Il. v. 750. 751.) making it not equal to the Value of two fat Oxen, we shall choose to follow our old Method of Computation, and thus estimating the Value of an *Attick* Talent at 180l. the whole Amount of the Money, here paid, will appear to be as above.



balem concitatore[m] belli dederet. Eumeni regi donatæ sunt omnes Asiæ civitates, quas Antiochus bello perdidit : & Rhodiis, qui auxilium Romanis contra regem Antiochum tulerant, multæ urbes concessæ sunt. Scipio Romam rediit, ingenti gloriâ triumphavit ; nomen & ipse, ad imitationem fratris, Asiatici accepit, quia Asiam vicerat : sicuti frater ipsius, propter Africam domitam, Africanus appellabatur.

5. Spurio Posthumio Albino, Q. Marcio Philippo Consulibus, M. Fulvius de Ætolis<sup>a</sup> triumphavit. Annibal, qui victo Antiocho, ne Romanis traderetur, ad Prusiam Bithyniæ<sup>o</sup> regem fugerat, repetitus etiam ab eo est per Titum Quintium Flaminium : & cum tradendus esset Romanis, venenum bibit, & apud Libyssam<sup>p</sup> in finibus Nicomediensium<sup>q</sup> sepultus est.

6. Philippo rege Macedoniæ mortuo, qui & adversum Romanos bellum gesserat, & postea Romanis contra Antiochum auxilium tulerat, filius ejus Perseus in Macedoniâ rebellavit, ingentibus copiis ad bellum paratis. Nam adjutores habebat Cotyo Thraciæ<sup>r</sup> regem, & Illyrici regem, Gentium nomine. Romanis autem in auxilium erant Eumenes Asiæ rex, Ariarathes Cappadociæ<sup>s</sup>, Antiochus Syriæ, Ptole-  
meus

<sup>a</sup> The Ætolians were a People of Greece, inhabiting that Part of Achaia, which lies between Acarnania and Phocis ; and is now called Artinia, or, according to some, Il Despoto.

<sup>o</sup> Bithynia is a Country of the Lesser Asia, near the Euxine Sea.

<sup>p</sup> Libyssa, was in Bithynia.

<sup>q</sup> Nicomedia, in Asia Minor.

<sup>r</sup> A Province of European Turkey, now Romania.

<sup>s</sup> Cappadocia was a large Country of Asia Minor, bounded by the Euxine Sea, Armenia Major, Mount

meus Egypti, Massinissa Numidie. Prusias autem Rex Bithynie, quamquam sordem Persei uxorem haberet, utrisque se equum præbuit. Dux Romanorum P. Licinius Consul est à rege gravi prælio victus: neque tamen Romani, quamquam superati, regi petenti pacem præstare voluerunt, nisi his conditionibus, ut se & suos Senatui & Populo Romano dederet. Mox missus contra eum Lucius Æmilius Paulus Consul, & in Illyricum C. Anicius Prætor, "contra Gentium. Sed Gentium, facitè uno prælio victus, mox se dedit. Mater ejus & uxor, & duo filii, frater quoque ejus, simul in potestatem Romanorum venerant. Ita bello iatta dies xxx. perfecto, antè cognitum est Gentium victum, quam ceptum bellum nunciaretur.

F 3

7. Cam

*Taurus*, and *Pamphylia*. It was formerly famous for its Horses, Mules, and Slaves, (whence the Word *Cappadon* is frequently used by the Poets for a Slave) and is now called *Tocat*.

<sup>1</sup> *Egypt*, a Country in *Africa*, bounded on the E. by the Isthmus of *Suez* and the Red Sea, on the N. by the *Mediterranean*, S. by *Abyssinia*, W. by *Barbary*, and the Desert of *Barca*. See Book 7. Ch. 7.

<sup>2</sup> The *Prætor* exercised the Power of both Consuls in their Absence; but his principal Duty was to administer Justice in the City or Provinces, where the Consuls could not conveniently attend. They were allowed six Lictors, with their Fasces, the *Toga Prætexta*, Curule Chair, and other Ensigns of Dignity; and frequently, as upon this Occasion, had the Command of an Army. At their first Creation there was but one; but, in about an hundred Years after, another was added, in order to administer Justice to Foreigners; the former being styled *Prætor Urbanus* or *Major*; the latter *Peregrinus* or *Minor*. They were increased afterwards to sixteen.

7. Cum Perseo autem Æmilius Paulus Consul tertio Nonas <sup>v</sup> Septembris dimicavit, vicitque eum, xx. millibus peditum ejus occisis; equitatus cum rege fuit integer; Romanorum c. milites amissi sunt: urbes Macedoniæ omnes, quas rex tenuerat, Romanis se dediderunt: ipse rex, cum desereretur ab amicis, venit in Pauli potestatem; sed honorem ei Æmilius non quasi victo habuit: nam & volentem sibi ad pedes cadere non permisit; sed juxta se in sellâ collocavit. Macedonibus & Illyriis hæc leges datæ sunt, ut liberi essent, & dimidium eorum tributorum præstarent, quæ regibus præstitissent, ut appareret populum Romanum pro æquitate magis quàm pro avaritiâ dimicare: atque in conventu infuitorum populorum Paulus hæc pronuntiavit, & legationes multarum gentium, quæ ad eum venerant, magnificentissimo pavit convivio, dicens, ejusdem nominis esse debere & bello vincere, & convivii apparatu elegantem esse.

8. Mox septuaginta civitates Epiri, quæ rebellarent, cepit: prædam militibus distribuit: Romam cum ingenti pompa rediit in nave Persei, quæ inusitata magnitudinis fuisse traditor, aded ut xvi. ordines habuisse dicatur remorum. Triumphavit autem magnificentissimè in curru aureo, cum duobus filiis utroque latere astantibus. Ducti sunt ante currum duo regis filii, & ipse Perseus, xlv. annos natus. Post eum etiam C. Anicius de Illyriis <sup>x</sup> triumphavit: Gentius cum fratre & filiis ante currum ductus est. Ad hoc spectaculum multarum gentium reges <sup>y</sup> Romam venerunt:

<sup>v</sup> That is, the 3d of September, for the Nones in that Month were the 5th. See Note, Book 1. Ch. 1. *Calends.*

<sup>x</sup> See Note, Book 3. Chap. 4.

<sup>y</sup> This is a Mistake, several designed so to do, and amongst

venerunt; inter alios etiam venit Attalus atque Eumenes Asiæ reges, atque Prusias Bithyniæ: magno honore accepti sunt, & permittente Senatu, dona quæ attulerant in Capitolio posuerunt. Prusias etiam filium suum Nicomedem Senatui commendavit.

9. Insequenti anno Lucius Memmius in Hispaniâ bene pugnavit. Marcellus postea Consul res ibidem prosperè gessit.

10. Tertium deinde bellum contra Carthaginem suscipitur, DC<sup>2</sup>. & altero anno ab urbe conditâ, L. Manlio Censorino, & Marco Maolio Consulibus, anno LI. postquam secundum Punicum bellum transactum erat. Hi profecti Carthaginem oppugnaverunt. Contra eos Asdrubal dux Carthaginensium dimicabat. Famea dux alius equitatu præerat Carthaginensium. Scipio tunc, Scipionis<sup>a</sup> Africani nepos, Tribunus<sup>b</sup> ibi militabat, cujus apud omnes ingens metus & reverentia erat. Nam & paratissimus ad dimicandum, & consultissimus habebatur. Itaque per eum multa prosperè gesta sunt: neque quidquam magis vel Asdrubal vel Famea vitabant, quàm contra eam Romanorum partem pugnam committere, ubi Scipio dimicabat.

11. Per

amongst them *Eumenes*; but because he had stood neuter, the *Romans* had no Mind he should, and therefore passed a Law, *ne cui regi Romanam venire liceret*. *Prusias* indeed, after the Triumph, was civilly received,

<sup>2</sup> 694 it should be.

<sup>a</sup> He was the Son of *Æmilius Paulus*, but adopted by the Son of *Scipio Africanus*.

<sup>b</sup> A Tribune was an Officer amongst the *Romans* much the same with our Colonels. See *Rofinus* or *Pitiscus*.

11. Per Idem tempus *Mastinilla* rex *Numidarum* <sup>c</sup>, per annos sexaginta ferè amicus populi Romani, anno vitæ suæ *XCVII.* mortuus est, *xliv.* filiis relictis. *Scipionem* diviorem regni inter filios esse iussit.

12. Cùm igitur clarum *Scipionis* nomen esset. *Juvenis* <sup>d</sup> adhuc Consul est factus, & contra *Carthaginem* missus. Is eam cepit, ac diruit: spolia ibi inventa quæ de variarum civitatum excidiis *Carthago* collegerat, & ornamenta urbium civitatibus *Siciliæ*, *Italiæ*, & *Africæ* reddidit, quæ sua recognoscebant. Ita *Carthago*, septingentesimo anno postquam condita erat, deleta est. *Scipio* nomen quod avus ejus acceperat meruit: scilicet, ut propter virtutem etiam ipse *Africanus Junior* vocaretur.

13. Interim in *Macedoniâ* quidem *Pseudo* <sup>e</sup> *Philippus* arma movit, & Romanum Prætozem *Publium Jurem* contra se missum ad internecionem vicit <sup>f</sup>. Post eum *Q. Cæcilius Metellus* dux à Romanis contra *Pseudo Philippum* missus est, & viginti quinque millibus ex militibus ejus occisis, *Macedoniam* recepit. Ipsum etiam *Pseudo Philippum* in potestatem suam redegit.

14. *Corinthiis* <sup>g</sup> quoque bellum indictum est, nobilissimæ *Græciæ* civitati, propter injuriam legatorum

<sup>f</sup> See Note, Book 2 Chap. 24 *Numidas.*

<sup>d</sup> *Juvenis* is a Word of Latitude enough, he was then 38 Years of Age, whereas by the *Vittain* Law, he should have been at least 43 current.

<sup>e</sup> *Pseudo-Philippus*, a pretended *Philip*.

<sup>f</sup> *Jurem* was also slain.

<sup>g</sup> *Corinth* was a noble City of *Greece*, situated in the Middle of the *Isthmus* of *Peloponesus*, now called the *Moræa*. It was famous for its *Corinthian* Brass, which was a Composition of the different Metals,

rum Romanorum. Hanc Mummius Consul cepit ac diruit. Tres igitur Romæ simul celeberrimi triumphi fuerunt: Africani, ex Africâ, ante cujus currum ductus est Asdrubal: Metelli, ex Macedoniâ, cujus currum præcessit Andriscus, qui & Pseudo-Philippus dicitur: Mummi, ex Corintho, ante quem signa ænea, & pictæ tabulæ<sup>h</sup>, & alia urbis clarissimæ ornamenta prælata sunt.

15. Iterum in Macedoniâ Pseudo-Perseus, qui se Persei filium esse dicebat, collectis servis, rebellavit; & cum septemdecim armatorum millia haberet, à Tremellio *Questore*<sup>i</sup> superatus est. His diebus Androgynus<sup>k</sup> Romæ visus, jussu aruspicum<sup>l</sup> in mare merfus est.

16. Eo-

Metals, of the several Statues, that ran together when that fine City was burnt, and was held in greater Esteem than Silver among the Romans. A Watch of this Metal, supposed to have belonged to King Charles the First, is still shown, among other Curiosities, in Jesus-College Library at Oxford.

<sup>h</sup> Paintings. —

<sup>i</sup> The *Questor* in the Roman Army was a Kind of Pay-master to the Legions. He likewise collected the Tributes, took care of the Spoil, &c. in order to render a just Account thereof to the Officers of the Treasury at Rome, and had also a Command in the Army.

<sup>k</sup> An *Hermaphrodite*, a human Creature of both Sexes; it was always the hard Fate of these poor Creatures amongst the Romans, as often as they were discovered, to be thus served, of which there are several Instances in *Livy*.

<sup>l</sup> These Men were so called from *Ara* and *Specio*, because their chief Business was to judge of future Events by consulting the Entrails of the Sacrifices.

16. Eodem tempore Metellus in Celtiberiâ<sup>m</sup> apud Hispanos egregias res gessit. Successit ei Quintus Pompeius. Nec multo post Quintus quoque Cæpio ad eam bellam missus, quod quidam Viriatus contra Romanos in Lusitaniâ<sup>a</sup> gerebat. Quo motu Viriatus à suis interfectus est; cum quatuordecim annos Hispanias adversum Romanos movisset. Pastor primò fuit; mox latronum dux; postremò tantos ad bellum populos concitavit, ut *affertor*<sup>o</sup> contra Romanos Hispaniæ putaretur; & cum interfectores ejus præmium à Cæpione Consule peterent, responsum est, nusquam Romanis placuisse, imperatorem à suis militibus interfici.

17. Quintus Pompeius deinde Consul à Numantinis, quæ Hispaniæ civitas fuit opulentissima, superatus, pacem ignobilem fecit. Post eum Caius Hostilius Mancinus Consul iterum cum Numantinis pacem fecit infamem, quam Populus & Senatus jussit infringi, atque ipsam Mancinum hostibus tradi; ut in illo, quem auctorem fœderis habebant, injuriam solvi fœderis vindicarent. Post tantam igitur ignominiam, quæ à Numantinis his Romani exercitus fuerant subjugati, Publius Scipio Africanus secundum Consul factus, & ad Numantiam missus est. Is primò militem vitiosum & ignavam, exercendo magis quàm puniendo, sine aliquâ acerbitate correxit. Tum multas Hispaniæ civitates partim bello cepit, partim in deditionem accepit. Postremo ipsam Numantiam,

<sup>m</sup> *Celtiberia* is a Province in the present Kingdom of *Arragon*, in *Spain*, now called *Casteljud*.

<sup>a</sup> That Part of the West of *Spain* now called *Portugal*.

<sup>o</sup> *Affertor* is a Law Term, and the Person is so called, who protects the Liberty of his Country.

mantiam, diu obsessam, fame confectis, & à solo ever-  
tit<sup>p</sup>; reliquam provinciam in fidem accepit<sup>q</sup>.

18. Eo tempore Attalus rex Asia<sup>r</sup>, frater Eume-  
nis, mortuus est, heredemque Populum Romanum  
reliquit. Ita imperio Romano per testamentum Asia  
accessit.

19. Mortui etiam Decimus Junius Brutus de Gal-  
læis & Lusitania triumphavit magis gloriâ: & Pub-  
lius Scipio Africanus de Numantinis secundum tri-  
umphum egit, xiv. anno postquam priorem de Alvid  
egerat.

20. Motum interim in Asiâ bellum est ab Aristo-  
nico Eumenes filio, qui ex concubina susceptus fue-  
rat. Is Eumenes frater Attali fuerat. Adversus  
eum missus est P. Licinius Crassus: habuit infinita  
regum auxilia<sup>s</sup>: nam & Bithyæ rex Nicomedes  
Romanos juvit, & Mithridates<sup>t</sup> Ponticus, cum quo  
postea bellum gravissimum fuit: & Ariarathes Cap-  
padox, & Pylæmenes Paphlagon. Victus est tamen  
Crassus, & in prælio interfectus, caput ejus Aristo-  
nico oblatum est; corpus Smyrnæ<sup>u</sup> sepultum. Postea  
Perpenna Consul Romanus, qui successor Crasso ve-  
niebat, audita belli fortuna, ad Asiam celeravit:  
& acie victum Aristonicum, apud Stratonice<sup>v</sup> civi-  
tatem,

<sup>p</sup> Razed it to the Ground, that is, demolished it.

<sup>q</sup> On Promise of Mercy.

<sup>r</sup> This *Attalus* was the third of the Name, and  
Son of *Eumenes*, who was Brother to *Attalus* the Se-  
cond.

<sup>s</sup> Scilicet, aliorum.

<sup>t</sup> This was not that great *Mithridates* that had  
the long War with the *Romans*, but his Father, sur-  
named *Euergetes*.

<sup>u</sup> A City of *Asia Minor* in *Ponia* near the *Ægean*  
Sea, 100 Miles from *Rhodes*.

<sup>v</sup> A City of *Caria* in *Asia Minor*.



tatem, quo fugerat, fame ad deditiōnem compulit. Aristonicus jussu Senatus Romæ in carcere strangulatus<sup>x</sup>: triumphari enim de eo non poterat, quia Perpenna, apud Pergamum<sup>y</sup>, rediens, diem obierat.

21. Lucio Cæcilio Metello, & Tito Quintio Flaminio Consulibus, Carthago in<sup>z</sup> Africâ jussu Senatus reparata est, quæ nunc manet; annis duobus & viginti postquam a Scipione fuerat everfa. Deducti eò sunt cives Romani.

22. Anno Dcxxvii; ab urbe conditâ, Caius Cassius Longinus, & Sextus Domitius Calvinus Consules, Gallis Transalpinis<sup>a</sup> bellum intulerunt, & Arvernorum

<sup>x</sup> The Romans oftentimes disposed of their Prisoners of War in this Manner, and though it cannot be denied, but by the Law of Nature the Conqueror in a just War has a Right to take the Life of his Enemy, when he has got him into his Hands, yet a Practice of this Kind would appear very inhuman in these civilized Times.

<sup>y</sup> Pergamus was a City of Mysia, in the Lesser Asia.

<sup>z</sup> This was effected by the Cunning and Management of Caius Gracchus, younger Brother to Tiberius, who, greatly against the Inclination of the Senate, and in spite of all the Measures that had been taken to prevent its being rebuilt again, in order to ingratiate himself with the People, procured a Decree for that Purpose; and led a Colony thither of six thousand Roman Citizens. It was afterwards destroyed by the Saracens.

<sup>a</sup> Transalpine Gaul was that Part of Gaul N. of the Alps. It comprehended all that lay between the Ocean, the Rhine, the Alps, the Mediterranean, and the Pyrenean Mountains; within which Compass are now contained France, Lorrain, Savoy, with great

rum <sup>b</sup> nobilissimæ tum civitati, atque eorum regi Bituito: infinitamque multitudinem juxta Rhodanum <sup>c</sup> fluvium interfecerunt. Præda ex torquibus <sup>d</sup> Gallorum ingens Romam perlata est. Bituitus <sup>e</sup> se Domitio dedit, atque ab eo Romam ductus est, magnæque gloriâ Consules ambo triumphârunt.

23. Marco Portio Catone, & Quinto Marcio Regi-Consulibus, Dcxxx. anno & tertio ab urbe conditâ, Norbini <sup>f</sup> in Galliâ colonia deducta est. Pôst à L. Metello & Quinto Mucio Scævola Consulibus, de Dalmatiâ <sup>g</sup> triumphatum est.

24. Ab urbe conditâ anno Dcxxxv. <sup>h</sup> C. Cato Consul

Part of Switzerland, Germany, and the Netherlands.

<sup>b</sup> The *Arverni* were a People of *Aquitaine* in *Gaul*, whose chief Town was *Clermont*; now *Auvergne*.

<sup>c</sup> Now the *Rhone*, a River dividing *Germany* and *France*; this River rises in *Switzerland*, and empties itself in the *Mediterranean* near *Arlet*.

<sup>d</sup> These were worn by the *Gallick* Officers about their Necks.

<sup>e</sup> He did not surrender to *Domitius*, but being defeated the Year following by *Q. Fabius Æmilius*, and coming to *Rome* to endavour to give the Senate Satisfaction, he was there made a Prisoner.

<sup>f</sup> A City of the *Lower Languedoc* in *France*, situate upon the *Mediterranean*, and now called *Narbonne*.

<sup>g</sup> *Dalmatia* is a Part of the ancient *Illyricum*, and at present of *Turkey* in *Europe*; situate near the *Saave*, and bounded by *Bosnia*, *Croatia*, and the *Gulf of Venice*.

<sup>h</sup> It should be 639.

G

ful Scordiscis<sup>1</sup> intulit bellum, ignominiosèque pugnavit.

25. C. Cæcilio Metello & Cnæo Carbone Consulibus, duo Metelli fratres eodem die alterum ex Thraciâ, ex Sardiniâ alterum triumphum egerunt. Nuntiatumque Romæ est, Cimbro<sup>2</sup> è Galliâ in Italiam transisse.

26. P. Scipione Nasica, & L. Calpurnio Bestiâ Consulibus, Jugurthæ Numidarum<sup>1</sup> regi bellum illatum est, quòd Adherbalem & Hiempsalem, Micipsæ filios, fratres suos, reges & Populi Romani amicos interemisset. Missus adversus eum Consul Calpurnius Bestiâ, corruptus regis pecuniâ, pacem cum eo flagitiosissimam fecit, quæ à Senatu reprobata est. Postea contra eundem insequenti anno Spurius Albinus Posthumius profectus est. Is quoque per fratrem<sup>3</sup> ignominiosè contra Numidas pugnavit.

27. Tertiò missus Quintus Cæcilius Metellus Consul, exercitum ingenti severitate & moderatione, correctum, cum nihil in quemquam cruentum faceret, ad disciplinam Romanam reduxit. Jugurtham variis

<sup>1</sup> The *Scordisci*, according to *Strabo*, were a People of *Pannonia*, beyond the *Danube*, now a Part of *Lower Hungary*. *Eutropius*, in the last Chapter of this Book, places them in *Macedonia*.

<sup>2</sup> The *Cimbri* were a People of the present *Jutland*, and *Holstein* in *Denmark*.

<sup>3</sup> A barbarous People inhabiting the Shores of *Africa* and *Algiers*, who dispersed themselves into *Asia* and *Europe*; these People were remarkable for their Enmity to, and Friendship with the *Romans*.

<sup>4</sup> He left his Brother *Aulus Posthumius Albinus* in the Command, who was led into an Ambush by *Jugurtha*, and shamefully defeated.

riis præliis vicit, elephantos ejus occidit, vel cepit <sup>n</sup>. Et cum jam bello finem impositurus esset, successum est ei à C. Mario. Is Jugurtham & Bocchum <sup>o</sup> Mauritanie <sup>p</sup> regem, qui auxilium Jugurthæ ferre cœperat, pariter superavit — Aliquanta & ipse oppida Numidiæ cepit, belloque terminum posuit, capto Jugurthâ per Quæstorem suum Cornelium Syllam, ingentem virum, tradente Boccho Jugurtham, qui pro eo ante pugnaverat.

28. A Marco Junio Silano, collegâ Quinti Metelli, Cimbri in Galliâ, & à Minutio Ruffo in Macedonia  
G 2 Scordisci

▪ This was oftentimes the Fate of the *Roman* Generals, to be recalled, when they had almost finished their Work. But though this yearly Change of their Generals is thought by some an Error in the *Roman* Conduct, yet the Progress of their Arms notwithstanding is Proof enough to the contrary. They were by these Means furnished with such a Stock of excellent Commanders, as no Nation in the World besides ever had or could have in any other Way of Management. Besides, as their Generals knew their Time to be but short, that Thought naturally put them upon acting with Vigour; there was no dallying in those Circumstances for a Man that had the least Spark of Honour or Ambition in him, whilst others were pushed on to excel and distinguish themselves in the Service of their Country, by the near Prospect, and Hope of seeing themselves by their good Behaviour advanced to the same high Dignity.

<sup>o</sup> Father-in-law to *Jugurtha*.

<sup>p</sup> *Mauritania*, the Kingdom of *Algiers* and *Fez*, on the Coast of *Barbary*, in *Africa*.

Scordisci & Triballi<sup>9</sup>; & à Servilio Cæpione in Hispania Lusitani victi sunt: & duo triumphi de Jugurthà, primus per Metellum, secundus per Marium acti sunt. Ante curram tamen Marii Jugurtha cum duobus filiis ductus est catenatus, & mox jussu Consulis in carcere strangulatus.

<sup>9</sup> A People of *Mæsia*, now *Bulgaria*.

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*EUTROPII*  
**BREVIARIUM**  
HISTORIÆ ROMANÆ.

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LIBER V. |

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**D**UM bellum in Numidiâ <sup>a</sup> contra Jugurtham geritur, Romani Consules Marcus Manilius & Quintus Cæpio à Cimbris <sup>b</sup> & Teutonibus & Tiguriis & Ambronibus, quæ erant Germanorum & Gallorum gentes, victi sunt juxta flumen Rhodanum; & ingenti intereccione attriti, etiam castra sua, & magnam partem exercitus perdidērunt. Timor Romæ grandis fuit, quantus vix Annibal.3 tempore Punicis bellis, ne

<sup>a</sup> See Note Book 2. Chap 24.

<sup>b</sup> The *Teutones* bordered upon the *Cimbri*, and the *German Sea*.—The *Tigurini* inhabited that Part of *Switzerland*, now called *Zurich*—The *Ambroes* were supposed to have been situated near *Ambrun* in *Dauphine*.

ne iterum Galli Romam venirent. Ergo Marius post victoriam Jugurthinam secundum Consul est factus, bellumque ei contra Cimbroſ & Teutones decretum est. Tertio quoque ei & quarto delatus est Consulatus, quia bella cum Cimbris protraherentur: sed in quarto Consulatu collegam habuit Quintum Luctatium Catulum. Cum Cimbris itaque conflixit, & duobus praeliis cc. millia cepit; & ducem eorum Teutobodum; propter quod meritum absens quintum Consul est factus.

2. Interea Cimbrī & Teutones, quorum copia adhuc infinita erat, ad Italiam transierunt. Iterum à Caio Mario & Quinto Catulo contra eos dimicatum est: sed à Catuli parte feliciter. <sup>c</sup> Nam eo praelio, quod simul ambo gesserunt, cxl. millia aut in pugna, aut in fugâ caesa sunt; lx, millia capta. Romani milites ex utroque exercitu trecenti perierunt. Tria & triginta signa Cimbris sublata sunt; ex his exercitus Marii duo reportavit, Catuli exercitus xxx & unam. Is belli finis fuit: triumphus utrique decretus est.

3. Sexto Julio Caesare, & L. Marcio Philippo Consulibus, sexcentesimo quinquagesimo nono anno ab urbe conditâ, cum prope alia omnia bella cessassent, in Italia gravissimum bellum Picentes, Marsi <sup>d</sup> Pelignique moverunt, qui, cum annis numerosis jam Populo Romano obedirent, tum libertatem sibi æquam <sup>e</sup> asserere

<sup>c</sup> Out of the 33 Standards taken, *Catulus* took 31, and *Marius* but 2; the Battle was fought at *Versellæ*, a Town of *Insubrian Gaul*, hodie *Vercelli*, in the *Milanese*

<sup>d</sup> A People inhabiting that Part of *Italy*, now called *Ducato di Marfis*. HARD.

<sup>e</sup> It was the Freedom of *Rome* they desired, and that very justly, having by their Blood and Treasure contributed

afferere cœperunt; perniciosum<sup>f</sup> admodum hoc bellum fuit. P. Rutilius Consul in eo occisus est: Cæpio nobilis juvenis, & Portius Cato alius Consul. Duces autem adversus Romanos Picentibus & Marfis fuerunt, Titus Vietius, Hierus Asimus, Titus Herennius, Aulus Cluentius. A Romanis bene contra eos pugnatum est à Caio Mario, qui sexies Consul fuerat; & à Cnæo & Pompeio, maxime tamen à Lucio Cornelio Syllâ, qui, inter alia facta egregia, ita Cluentium hostium ducem cum magnis copiis fudit, ut ex suis nec unum amitteret. Quadriennio, cum gravi tamen calamitate, hoc bellum tractum est. Quinto demum anno finem accepit per Lucium Cornelium Syllam Consulem, cum antea in eodem bello ipse multa streuê Prætor gessisset.

4. Anno urbis conditæ Delxii. <sup>b</sup> primum Romæ bellum Civile C. Marius sexies <sup>i</sup> Consul dedit. Nam cum Sylla Consul contra Mithridatem <sup>k</sup> gesturus bellum, qui Asiam <sup>l</sup> & Achaiam <sup>m</sup> occupaverat, mitteretur: isque exercitum in Campaniâ paulisper teneret, ut belli Socialis de quo diximus, quod intra  
Italiam

contributed not a little to the Grandeur of it. This was called the Social War, and might easily have been prevented by a little reasonable Compliance in the Romans.

<sup>f</sup> He calls it destructive from the formidable Alliance; for the *Marrucini*, *Lucani*, and *Samnites*, joined them.

<sup>g</sup> This was the Father of *Pompey* the Great.

<sup>h</sup> It should be 665.

<sup>i</sup> Consul the sixth Time.

<sup>k</sup> *Mithridates Eupator*, the Son of him who assisted the Romans against *Aristonicus*.

<sup>l</sup> *Asia Minor*.

<sup>m</sup> *Achaia* in Greece, in that Part called *Peleponnesus*, or the *Morea*; *Corinth* was its Capital.



Italiam gestum fuerat, reliquæ tollerentur, Marius affectavit, ut ipse ad bellum Mithridaticum mitteretur. Quâ re Sylla commotus cum exercitu ad urbem venit. Illic contra Marium & Sulpicium dimicavit, primus <sup>in</sup> urbem Romam ingressus est, Sulpicium interfecit, Marium fugavit: atque ita Consulibus ordinatis in futurum annum, Cnæo Octavio & L. Cornelio Cinnâ, ad Africam profectus est. 5. Mithridates

<sup>in</sup> Mr. CLARKE says, the Words, *Primus urbem Romam ingressus est*, is certainly an imperfect Sentence and has some Omissions in it, and that the Author intended to say, what M. Dacier has offered for the perfecting of it, *Primus Civis urbem Romam armatus ingressus est*. To this we shall add what has been offered by a late Commentator.—“Notwithstanding what M. Dacier and the late Mr. Clarke have said of these Words (the latter of whom affirms, that it is impossible to make any Sense of them, and accordingly has omitted them in his Version) I have taken upon me, rather than reject any Thing on mere Conjecture, and without sufficient Authority, to offer the following Construction. *Sylla, being incensed at these Proceedings, marched towards Rome and put himself at the Head of his Army on their entering the City.* (What is intended more particularly to be pointed out in this Sentence, is that vindictive Spirit with which he pursued his Foes,) *where he first slew Sulpicius, and afterwards put Marius to flight.* This is denoting the particular Place of Action (*viz.* the Forum, at Rome) which the Words *ad urbem* (to or towards the City) had left undetermined, and is in my humble Opinion much better, than if, with the above-mentioned ingenious Lady, we read the Sentence thus, *Primus civis urbem Romam armatus ingressus est*, (he was the first Roman that entered the City armed) which, notwithstanding the Pains that learned

Lady

5. Mithridates enim, qui Ponti<sup>o</sup> rex erat, atque Armeniam<sup>p</sup> Minorem, & totum Ponticum maré in circuitu cum Bosporo,<sup>q</sup> tenebat, primo Nicomedem<sup>r</sup> amicum Populi Romani Bithynia voluit expellere: Senatuque mandavit<sup>s</sup>, bellum se ei propter injurias quas passus fuerat illaturum. A Senatu responsum est Mithridati, si id faceret, quòd & ipse bellum à Romanis pateretur. Quà re iratus, Cappadociam statim occupavit, & ex eà Ariobarzanem regem & amicum Populi Romani fugavit. Mox etiam Bithyniam invasit, & Paphlagoniam<sup>t</sup>, pulsus ex eà regibus, amicis

Lady has taken to prove it, I am afraid it is not strictly true."

THOMAS.

<sup>o</sup> *Pontus* was a Country of *Asia*, on the *Euxine* Sea, whence it obtained its Name, and is now subject to the *Turks*.———*Armenia*, the Modern *Turcomania*, was a Country of *Asia*, divided into two Parts, the Greater and Lesser; and is bounded by *Iberia*, *Cappadocia*, *Mesopotamia*, and the *Hyrca-nian* Sea. *Armenia the Lesser*, which *Eutropius* here speaks of, was bounded on the North and West by a Part of *Cappadocia*, on the East by the *Euphrates*, and on the South by *Mount Taurus*.

<sup>p</sup> *Armenia in Asia proper* was divided into the Greater and Lesser; the former beyond the River *Euphrates*, the latter nearer the *Euxine* Sea. The Greater is at present called *Turcomania*; the Lesser *Aladulia*.

<sup>q</sup> The *Bosphorus* is two narrow Straits between the *Black Sea* and *Palus Mæotis*, formerly called the *Gimmerian*, and *Thracian*; but now *Stretti di Constantinopoli*, and *Stretti di Gasso*.

<sup>r</sup> *Nicomedes Philopator*, Son to *Nicomedes II.* Grandson of *Prusias*.

<sup>s</sup> Sent Word to.

<sup>t</sup> *Asia Minor*.

amicis Populi Romani, Pylæmene & Nicomede. Inde ad Ephesum <sup>u</sup> contendit: & per omnem Asiam litteras misit, ut ubicumque inventi essent cives Romani, uno die occiderentur.

6. Interea etiam Athenæ civitas <sup>w</sup> Achaïæ ab Aristone Atheniensi Mithridati tradita est. Miserat enim jam ad Achaïam Mithridates Archelaum ducem suum cum cxx. millibus equitum ac peditum: per quem etiam reliqua Græcia occupata est. Sylla Archelaum apud Piræum <sup>x</sup> non longè ab Athenis obsedit, ipsamque urbem cepit. Postea commisso prælio contra Archelaum, ita eam vicit, ut ex cxx. millibus vix decem superessent Archelao, & ex Syllæ exercitu xiv. tantum homines interficerentur. Hæc pugna Mithridates cognitâ, lxx. millia lectissima ex Asiâ Archelao misit, contra quem Syllâ iterum commisit. Primo prælio viginti millia hostium interfecta sunt, filiusque Archelai Diogenes: secundo omnes Mithridatis copiae extinctæ sunt. Archelaus ipse triduo nudus

<sup>u</sup> Formerly an opulent and famous City of the Lesser Asia, upon the River Caister; and now called *Ajasalone*.

<sup>w</sup> *Athens* was the capital City of *Attica*, a maritime Country of *Greece*, lying between *Achaïa* and *Macedonia*; once the Seat of all human Wisdom and Learning; but at present subject to the *Turks*, by whom it is called *Settines*. It is yet however a considerable Place, and the Inhabitants are said still to retain a certain Vein of Wit and Sprightliness about them, which sufficiently characterises them from all other People. Among the many Remains of Antiquity are the Temple of *Jupiter Olympus*; and the Temple of *Minerva*, called *Partbenion*; which last is still entire, and converted into a *Turkish Mosque*, and is the finest Temple in the World.

<sup>x</sup> The Por of *Athens*.

nudus in paludibus latuit. Hâc re cognitâ, Mithridates cum Syllâ de pace agere cœpit.

7. Interim eo tempore Sylla etiam Dardanos, Scordiscos<sup>7</sup>, Dalmatas & Mœsos partim vicit, alios in fidem accepit. Sed cùm legati à rege Mithridate, qui pacem petebant, venissent, non aliter se daturum Sylla esse respondit, nisi rex, relictis his quæ occupaverat,<sup>2</sup> ad regnum suum redisset. Postea tamen ad colloquium ambo venerunt, pax inter eos ordinata est; ut Sylla ad bellum civile festinans a tergo periculum non haberet. Nam cùm Sylla in Achaiâ atque Asiâ Mithridatem vicit, Marius qui fugatus erât, & Cornelius Cinna unus ex Consulibus, bellum in Italiâ reparârunt: & ingressi urbem Romanam nobilissimos ex Senatu & Consulares viros interfecerunt, multos proscripserunt<sup>3</sup>; ipse Syllæ domo everâ, filios & uxorem ad fugam compulerunt: universus reliquus Senatus ex urbe fugiens ad Syllam in Græciam venit, orans ut patriæ subveniret. Ille in Italiam trajecit, bellum civile gesturus adversus Norbanum & Scipionem Consules, & primo prælio contra Norbanum dimicavit, non longè à Capuâ<sup>b</sup>; tum vii. millia ejus cecidit, vi. millia cepit, cxxiv.

<sup>7</sup> *Scordiscans* were a People of Lower Pannonia, or Hungary, S. of the Danube; see Book 6, Chap. 1. *Dalmatia* and *Mœsia* lie also S. of that River, between it and the Chain of Mountains at the Mouth of *Macedonia*; at present they are called *Servia* and *Bulgaria*.

<sup>2</sup> Which he had seized, *Cappadocia*, &c. as in the preceding Chapter.

<sup>3</sup> That is, posted up their Names, with a Promise of a Reward to any that should kill them. This was the first Time this horrid Barbarity was practised amongst the *Romans*.

<sup>b</sup> A City of *Campania*, 15 Miles from *Naples*.

cxxiv. suorum amisit. Inde etiam se ad Scipionem convertit, & ante prælium totum ejus exercitum sine sanguine in deditioem accepit.

8. Sed cùm Romæ mutati Consules essent, & Marius Marii filius, ac Papirius Carbo Consulatum accepissent, Sylla tamen contra Marium Juniozem dimicavit: & xv. millibus ejus occisis, cccc. de suis perdidit<sup>c</sup>. Mox etiam & urbem ingressus est. Marium Marii filium, Præneste persequutus, obsedit, & ad mortem compulit<sup>d</sup>. Rursus pugnam gravissimam habuit contra Lamponium & Carinatem duces partis Marianæ ad portam Collinam. Lxxix. millia hostium in eo prælio contra Syllam fuisse dicuntur, xxii. millia se Syllæ dediderunt: cæteri in acie, in castris, in fugâ, insatiabili irâ victorum consumpti sunt. Cnæus quoque Carbo consul alter, ab Arimino ad Siciliam fugit; & ibi per Cnæum Pompeium<sup>e</sup> interfectus est: quem adolescentem Sylla annos unum & xx. natum, cognita ejus industriâ<sup>f</sup>, traditis ejus exercitibus præfecerat, ut secundus à Sylla haberetur.

9. Occiso ergo Carbone, Pompeius Siciliam recepit. Transgressus inde ad Africam, Domitium Marianæ partis ducem, & Hiabam regem Mauritanæ, qui Domitio auxilium ferebat, occidit. Post hæc Sylla de Mithridate ingenti gloriâ triumphavit<sup>g</sup>. Cnæus etiam Pompeius, quod nulli Romanorum tributum erat,

<sup>c</sup> Lost of his own Army.

<sup>d</sup> Forced him to destroy himself, by rendering him desperate.

<sup>e</sup> This Pompey was afterwards surnamed the Great.

<sup>f</sup> His Ability.

<sup>g</sup> The Honour of a Triumph had not been granted before to any but Dictators, Consuls, Prætors, Proconsuls, Pro-prætors, that is, such as after the Time of their Consulship or Prætorship was expired were sent into the Provinces: Whereas Pompey had not as yet been in any Office of the Government.

erat, quartum & xx. annum agens, de Africa triumphavit. Hunc finem habuerunt duo bella funestissima; Italicum quod & Sociale dictum, & Civile: quæ ambo tractata sunt per annos decem, consumpserunt ultra cl. millia hominum, viros Consulares xxiv. Prætorios vii. Ædilitios <sup>b</sup> lx. Senatores ferè ccc.

<sup>a</sup> Persons who had been Ædiles, &c.

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**EUTROPII**  
**BREVIARIUM**  
**HISTORIÆ ROMANÆ.**

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**LIBER VI.**

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**M**arco Æmilio Lepido, Quinto Catulo Consulibus, cùm Sylla rempublicam composuisset, bella nova exarserunt; unum, in Hispaniâ; aliud, in Pamphiliâ<sup>a</sup> & Ciliciâ; tertium, in Macedoniâ; quartum, in Dalmatiâ<sup>b</sup>. Nam Sertorius, qui partium Marianarum fuerat, timens fortunam cæterorum, qui

<sup>a</sup> *Pamphylia* was a Part of *Asia the Less*, situated between *Cilicia* and *Lycia*, and is supposed to have been a Part of the modern *Turcomania*.—*Cilicia*, the present *Turcomania*, is a Part also of *Asia Minor*, and lies opposite to *Cyprus*, on the *Mediterranean Sea*.

<sup>b</sup> At present *Servia* and *Bulgaria*; see Book 5. Chap. 7, Note *Scordiscus*.

qui interempti erant, ad bellum commovit Hispanias. Missi sunt contra eum duces Quintus Cæcilius Metellus, filius ejus qui Jugurtham regem vicit, & Lucius Domitius Prætor. A Sertorii duce Hirtuleio<sup>c</sup> Domitius occisus est: Metellus vario successu contra Sertorium dimicavit. Postea cum impar pugne solus Metellus putaretur, Cnæus Pompeius ad Hispanias missus est. Ita duobus ducibus advertis, Sertorius fortunâ variâ sæpe pugnavit. Octavo demum anno a suis occisus est, & finis ei bello datus per Cn Pompeium adolescentem, & Quintum Metellum Pium; atque omnes prope Hispaniæ in ditionem Populi Romani redactæ sunt.

2. Ad Macedoniam missus est Appius Claudius post Consulatum. Levia prælia habuit contra varias gentes, quæ Rhodopam<sup>d</sup> provinciam incolebant; atque ibi morbo mortuus est. Missus ei successor Cnæus Scribonius Curio post Consulatum: is Dardanos<sup>e</sup> vicit, & usque ad Danubium<sup>f</sup> penetravit, triumphumque meruit, & intra triennium finem bello dedit.

3. Ad Ciliciam & Pamphyliam missus est P. Servilius ex Consule<sup>g</sup>; vir strenuus. In Ciliciam subegit Lyciam

H 2

ciam

<sup>c</sup> Others call him *Herculeius*.

<sup>d</sup> *Rhodopa*, or *Rhodope*, was a Mountain and Province in *Thrace*, in the farthest Eastern Parts of *Europe*.

<sup>e</sup> The *Dardani*, according to *Strabo*, were a People of the *Illyrians*, situated not far from *Dacia*.

<sup>f</sup> The *Danube* is a River which takes its Rise in *Germany*, not far from the Lake of *Constance*, and passing through several Countries Eastward, at length empties itself by several Channels into the *Euxine* or *Black Sea*.

<sup>g</sup> *Ex Consule*, after having been Consul.



ciæ<sup>b</sup> urbes clarissimas oppugnavit & cepit: in his Phaselidem, Olympum, Coricum Ciliciæ Isauror<sup>1</sup> quoque aggressus, in deditionem redegit, atque intra triennium bello finem dedit. Primus omnium Romanorum in Tauro<sup>k</sup> iter fecit. Revèrtens triumphum accepit, & nomen Isaurici meruit.

4. Ad Illyricum<sup>l</sup> missus est Cnæus Cosconius Proconsul: multam partem Dalmatiæ<sup>m</sup> subegit, Salonas<sup>n</sup> cepit: &, composito bello, Romam post biennium rediit.

5. Iisdem temporibus, Consul Marcus Æmilius Lepidus, Catuli collega, bellum Civile voluit commovere: intra tamen unam æstatem motus ejus oppressus est. Ita uno tempore multi simul triumphifuerunt; Metelli, ex Hispaniâ; Pompeii, secundus ex Hispaniâ; Curionis, ex Macedoniâ; Servilii, ex Isauriâ.

6. Anno urbis conditæ Dclxxvi<sup>o</sup>, L. Licinio Lullo, & Marco Aurelio Cottâ Consulibus, mortuus est Nicomedes rex Bithyniæ, & per testamentum Populum Romanum fecit hæredem: Mithridates pace ruptâ, Bithyniam & Asiam rursus voluit invadere. Adversus eum ambo Consules missi variam habuèrs fortu-

<sup>b</sup> *Lycia* is a Country of *Asia*, lying between *Pamphylia* and *Caria*, and now called *Mantessa*.

<sup>1</sup> *Isauria* was a Country of *Asia*, near Mount *Taurus*, now forming Part of the modern *Turcomania*.

<sup>k</sup> A Chain of Mountains running through *Asia Minor*, from E. to W.

<sup>l</sup> See Note Book 3. Chap. 4. at the Word *Illyries*: *Dalmatia* is Part of *Illyria*. Note, *Illyria* and *Illyricum* denote the same Country.

<sup>m</sup> *Dalmatia* is a Part of *Illyricum*.

<sup>n</sup> *Salona*, or *Salone*, was a City of *Dalmatia*.

<sup>o</sup> 679 it should have been.

fortunam. Cotta apud Chalcedonem <sup>p</sup> victus ab eo acie, etiam intra oppidum coactus est, & obsessus. Sed cum se inde Mithridates Cyzicum <sup>q</sup> transtulisset, ut, Cyzico capto, totam Asiam invaderet, Lucullus ei alter Consul occurrit: ac dum Mithridates in obsidione Cyzici commoraretur, ipse à tergo obsedit, fameque consumpsit, & multis præliis vicit. Postremò Byzantium (quæ nunc Constantinopolis <sup>r</sup> est) fugavit. Navali quoque prælio duces ejus Lucullus oppressit. Ita unâ hieme & æstâte, à Lucullo ad centum ferè millia hominum ex parte regis extincta sunt.

7. Anno urbis Romæ Dclxxviii <sup>s</sup>. Macedoniam provinciam M Licinius Lucullus accepit, consobrinus Luculli, qui contra Mithridatem bellum gerebat. Et in Italiâ novum bellum subito commotum est. Lxxx. enim & quatuor gladiatores, ducibus Spartæo, Chryso & Oenomaø, effraeto Capuz <sup>t</sup> ludo <sup>u</sup>, effugerunt: & per Italiam vagantes, pœne non levius bellum in eâ, quàm Annibal moverat, paraverunt: nam multis ducibus, & duobus simul Romanorum Consulibus victis, sexaginta ferè millium armatorum exercitum congregaverunt: victique sunt in Apuliâ

H 3

a M.

<sup>p</sup> *Chalcedon* was a City of *Bithynia*, opposite to *Constantinople*, on the *Asiatick* Side of the *Black Sea*.

<sup>q</sup> *Cyzicus* or *Cyzicum*, was an Island and Town in the *White Sea*, between *Asia* and *Europe*.

<sup>r</sup> It is in *Thrace*, now called *Romania*, the Seat of the *Turkish* Empire; and a Port on the narrow Sea, which divides *Europe* from *Asia Minor*, called the Straits of *Constantinople*.

<sup>s</sup> He should have said 680.

<sup>t</sup> In *Campania*.

<sup>u</sup> A Place where Gladiators were instructed.

à M. Licinio Crasso Proconsule, et post multas calamitates Italiæ, tertio anno, bello huic finis imponitur.

8. Sexcentesimo <sup>v</sup> octogesimo primò urbis conditæ anno, P. Cornelio Lentulo & Cnæo Aufidio Oreste Consulibus, duo tantùm gravia bella in Imperio Romano erant, Mithridaticum & Macedonicum. Hæc duo Luculli agebant, L. Lucullus, & M. Lucullus. L. ergo Lucullus post pugnam Cyzicenam, quâ vicerat Mithridatem, & navalem, qua duces ejus oppresserat, persecutus <sup>x</sup> est eum; & receptâ Paphlagoniâ atque Bithyniâ, etiam regnum ejus invasit, Sinopen <sup>y</sup> & Amisum civitates Ponti nobilissimas cepit; secundo prælio apud Cabira <sup>z</sup> civitatem, quo ingentes copias ex omni regno adduxerat Mithridates, cum triginta millia lectissima regis à quinque Romanorum millibus vastata essent, Mithridates fugatus, & castra ejus direpta. Armenia quoque Minor, quam tenuerat, eidem sublata est. Susceptus tamen est Mithridates post fugam à Tigraue Armeniæ rege; qui tum ingenti gloriâ imperabat, Persas <sup>a</sup> sæpe vicerat, Mesopo-

<sup>v</sup> 682 rather.

<sup>x</sup> Pursued him.

<sup>y</sup> *Sinope and Amisus were Cities of Paphlagonia, not Pontus.*

<sup>z</sup> *Cabira, a City of Pontus, in Asia Minor, where Mithridates's Palace was situated.*

<sup>a</sup> Our Author should have said *Parthians*, for so the Nations inhabiting between the Rivers *Tigris* and *Indus*, from the Time that they were conquered from the *Macedonians* by *Arfaces* the *Parthian*, were called, till the old Royal Family of the *Arfacidæ* was entirely set aside by *Artaxerxes* a *Persian*, in the Days of *Alexander Severus* Emperor of *Rome*, and Year

Mesopotamiam <sup>b</sup> occupaverat, & Syriam, & Phœnices <sup>c</sup> partem.

9. Ergo Lucullus repetens <sup>d</sup> hostem fugatum, etiam regnum Tigranis, qui Armeniis imperabat, ingressus est. Tigranocerta civitatem Armeniæ nobilissimam cepit; ipsum regem, cum sexcentis millibus sagittariorum & armatorum venientem, octodecim millia militum habens, ita vicit, ut magnam partem Armeniorum deleverit. Inde Nisibin <sup>e</sup> profectus eam quoque civitatem cum regis fratre cepit. Sed hi, quos in Ponto Lucullus reliquerat cum exercitus parte, ut regiones victas, etiam Romanos, tuerentur, negligenter se & avarè agentes, occasionem iterum Mithridati in Pontum irrumpeñdi dederunt, atque ita bellum renovatum est. Lucullo paranti, captâ Nisibi, contra Persas expeditionem, successor est missus.

10. Alter Lucullus, qui Macedoniam administrabat, Bessis <sup>f</sup> Romanorum primus intulit bellum, atque

Year of Christ 233: upon which the Name of *Parthians* was laid aside for that of *Persians*, and the Country is at this Day called *Persia*. *Parthia*, properly so called, is a Part of *Persia*, at present the *Persian* Irac: *Ispahan*, the Capital of the Empire, is in this Province.

<sup>b</sup> A large Country, situated between the Rivers *Tigris* and *Euphrates*, and at present takes in the Province of *Arsamia* and *Diarbeck*.

<sup>c</sup> A Part of the modern *Turkey* in *Asia*, lying on the *Mediterranean*, between *Arabia* and *Palestine*.

<sup>d</sup> Pursuing.

<sup>e</sup> *Nisibis* was a City of *Mesopotamia*, in the present Province of *Diarbeck*.

<sup>f</sup> The *Bessi*, according to *Pliny*, were a People of *Thrace*, near Mount *Æmus*, on the River *Strymon*.

quæ eos ingenti prælio in *Æmo* monte superavit : oppidum *Uscudamam*, quod *Bessi* habitabant, eodem die quo aggressus est, vicit : *Cabylen*<sup>s</sup> cepit ; usque ad *Danubium* penetravit. Inde multas super<sup>h</sup> *Pontum* positas civitates aggressus est. Illic *Apolloniam*<sup>i</sup> evertit, *Calatin*<sup>k</sup>, *Parthenopolin*, *Tomos*<sup>l</sup>, *Istrum*<sup>m</sup>, *Byziam*<sup>n</sup> omnem cepit : belloque confecto, *Romam* rediit : ambo tamen triumphaverunt ; *Lucullus*, qui contra *Mithridatem* pugnaverit, majori gloriâ, cum tantorum regnorum victor rediisset.

11. Confecto bello *Macedonico*, manente *Mithridatico*, quod, recedente *Lucullo*, rex collectis auxiliis reparaverat, bellum *Creticum*<sup>o</sup> ortum est ; ad id missus *Cæcilius Metellus*<sup>p</sup>, ingentibus præliis intra triennium omnem provinciam cepit, appellatusque est *Creticus* ; atque ex insulâ triumphavit. Quo  
tem-

<sup>s</sup> Where this *Cabyle* was, Authors are not agreed. Some place it on the River *Toxus*. But I must confess, with *M. Dacier*, that I can neither find it there, nor any where else, with the least Degree of Certainty.

<sup>h</sup> Super, above, i. e. to the North.

<sup>i</sup> *Apollonia*, here mentioned, was *Thrace*, on the *Euxine* Sea.

<sup>k</sup> A little to the N. of *Apollonia*.

<sup>l</sup> *Tomos*, a Town on the *Euxine* Sea, a little N. of *Calatis*, famous for being the Place of *Ovid's* Banishment.

<sup>m</sup> Near *Tomos*.

<sup>n</sup> *Byzia*, in *Thrace*, not far from *Halmydesse*.

<sup>o</sup> *Crete*, an Island in the *Mediterranean*, at the Mouth of the *Archipelago*, or *Ægean* Sea.

<sup>p</sup> In the Year 676 from the building of *Rome*, to which *Metellus* was not sent till 686.

tempore <sup>q</sup> Lybia <sup>r</sup> quoque Romano imperio per testamentum Apionis, qui rex ejus fuerat, accessit, in qua inclytæ civitates erant, Berenice <sup>s</sup>, Ptolemais & Cyrene.

12. Dum hæc geruntur, piratæ omnia maria infestabat; ita ut navigatio Romanis, toto orbe victoribus, sola tuta non esset. Quare id bellum Cnæo Pompeio decretum est, quod intra paucos menses ingenti felicitate & celeritate confecit. Mox ei delatum bellum etiam contra regem Mithridatem, & Tigranem; quo suscepto, Mithridatem in Armenia Minore, nocturno prælio vicit, castra diripuit; quadraginta millibus ejus occisis, viginti tantum de exercitu suo perdidit, & duos Centuriones. Mithridates cum uxore fugit <sup>t</sup>, duobus comitibus; neque multo post cum in suos sæviret, Pharnacis filii sui seditione apud milites ad mortem coactus, venenum hausit. Hunc finem habuit Mithridates: perist autem apud Bosporum <sup>u</sup>, vir ingentis industriæ consiliique. Regnavit annos sexaginta: vixit septuaginta duos: contra Romanos bellum habuit annos quadraginta <sup>v</sup>.

13. Tigrani deinde Pompeius bellum intulit: ille se ei dedit, in castra Pompeii sexto decimo milliario ab Artaxatâ <sup>x</sup> venit; ac diadema suum, cum procubisset ad genua Pompeii, in manibus ejus collocavit: quod

<sup>q</sup> This is a Mistake, *Apion* died in 656.

<sup>r</sup> A Country in *Africa*, bordering upon *Egypt*.

<sup>s</sup> A Sea Port Town in *Libya*, on the *Mediterranean*.

<sup>t</sup> Et.

<sup>u</sup> He means the *Cimmerian Bosphorus* between the *Euxine Sea* and the *Palus Mæotis*.

<sup>v</sup> Some make them more, and some less.

<sup>x</sup> The Capital of *Georgia*, situate upon the River *Kbur*; now *Teffis*.

quod ei Pompeius reposuit <sup>7</sup>, honorificèque eum habitum, regni tamen parte mulctavit, & grandi pecuniâ; adempta est ei Syria, Phœnice, Sophene <sup>2</sup>: sex millia præterea talentorum argenti, quæ Populo Romano daret, quia bellum sine causâ Romanis commovisset.

10. Pompeius mox etiam Albanis <sup>a</sup> bellum intulit, & eorum regem Orodem ter vicit: postremo, per epistolas & munera rogatus, veniam ei ac pacem dedit. Iberiæ <sup>b</sup> quoque regem Arthacem vicit acie, & in deditionem accepit. Armeniam Minorem Deiotaro <sup>c</sup> Galatiæ regi donavit, quia socius belli Mithridatici fuerat. Attalo & Philæmeni Paphlagoniam reddidit, Aristarchum Colchis <sup>d</sup> regem imposuit. Mox Ituræos <sup>e</sup> & Arabes vicit; & cum venisset in Syriam, Seleuciam, vicinam Antiochiæ <sup>f</sup> civitatem, libertate donavit, eò quòd regem Tigranem non recepisset.

Antio-

<sup>7</sup> Restored.

<sup>2</sup> A District of *Phœnicia*.

<sup>a</sup> A People of *Scythia*, bordering on the *Euxine* and *Caspian* Seas.

<sup>b</sup> This Country is placed by some between the *Black* and *Caspian* Sea, and, according to *Servius*, is that Part of *Georgia*, now called *Gurgistan*. But the most general Opinion is, that it was a Country of *Spain*, near the *Ebro*, though it is evident from this Passage that *Servius* is right.

<sup>c</sup> A Province of *Asia Minor*, now called *Chian-gari*.

<sup>d</sup> *Colchos*, a Country between the *Euxine* and *Caspian* Seas.

<sup>e</sup> A People inhabiting a small Country of *Palestine*, beyond *Jordan*; now called *Bacar*.

<sup>f</sup> The Metropolis of *Syria*, upon the River *Orontes*, not far from the Sea.

Antiochenſibus obſides reddidit, aliquantum agrorum Daphnenſibus <sup>ε</sup> dedit, quò lucus ſibi ſpatioſior fieret ; delectatus amœnitate loci, & aquarum abundantia. Inde ad Judæam tranſgreſſus, Hieroſolymam <sup>h</sup> caput gentis tertio menſe cepit ; duodecim millibus Judæorum occiſis, cæteris in fidem acceptis. His geſtis, in Aſiam ſe recepit, & finem antiquiſſimo bello dedit.

15. Marco Tullio Cicerone, Caio Antonio Conſulibus, anno ab urbe conditâ Delxxxix. Lucius Sergius Catilina, nobiliſſimi generis vir, ſed ingenii praviſſimi, ad delendam patriam conjuravit cum quibuſdam claris quidem, ſed audacibus viris. A Cicerone urbe expulſus eſt : focii ejus deprehenſi, in carcere ſtrangulari ſunt. Ab Antonio altero Conſule Catilina ipſe in prælio victus eſt, & interfectus.

16. Sexcentefimo nonageſimo anno ab urbe conditâ, D. Junio Silano, & L. Murzenâ Conſulibus, Metellus

<sup>ε</sup> A People inhabiting a fine Tract of Land, near Mount *Lebanon* in *Syria*.

<sup>h</sup> A Country on the E. Coaſt of the *Mediterranean*, now called *Paleſtine*. It in general abounds in Corn, Wine, and Oil, which were they cultivated, as formerly when its Inhabitants were remarkable for their Industry, there would be a Supply ſufficient for the neighbouring Countries. *Hieroſolyma*, or *Jeruſalem*, is the Capital, and was a very famous City, while the ancient Jews inhabited the Country. It is now three Miles in Circuit, and fortified with ancient Walls, though of no great Strength. The Reſort of Pilgrims renders this Place ſtill conſiderable. In the Church of the Holy Sepulchre on Mount *Calvary*, there is to be ſeen the miraculous Cleft of the Rock, made by the Earthquake, when our Saviour gave up the Ghoſt.



tellus de Cretâ <sup>1</sup> triumphavit: Pompeius de bello Piratico & Mithridatico. Nulla unquam triumphi pompa similis fuit: ducti sunt ante ejus currum filius Mithridatis, filius Tigranis, Aristobulus rex Judæorum: prælata ingens pecunia, auri atque argenti infinitum pondus. Hoc tempore nullum per orbem terrarum grave bellum erat.

17. Anno urbis conditæ Dcxciii. Caius Julius Cæsar, qui postea imperavit, cum L. Bibulo Consul est factus: decreta ei Gallia, & Illyricum, cum legionibus decem. Is primò vicit Helvetios <sup>k</sup>, qui nunc Sequani appellantur; deinde vincendo per bella gravissima, usque ad Oceanum Britannicum processit. Domuit autem annis ferè ix. omnem Galliam, quæ inter Alpes, flumen Rhodanum, Rhenum <sup>l</sup> & Oceanum est, & circuitu patet ad bis tricies centena millia passuum. Britannis mox bellum intulit, quibus ante eum ne nomen quidem Romanorum cognitum erat: & eos quoque victos, obsidibus acceptis, stipendiarios fecit. Galliæ autem tributum nomine annum imperavit sestertium <sup>m</sup> quadringentis: Germanosque

trans

<sup>1</sup> *Crete, now Candy, is an Island in the Mediterranean, not far from the Archipelago, formerly famous for its hundred Cities, and since for the Siege its Capital sustained against the Turks, of four Times the Length of that of Troy, in the Venetian Wars. Mount Ida, so much celebrated by the Poets, is situated in the Middle of this Island.*

<sup>k</sup> *Now the Swifs.*

<sup>l</sup> *The Rhine takes its Rise at the Foot of the Alps, and passing through Germany, empties itself into the German Sea.*

<sup>m</sup> *The Sesterce was worth near Two-Pence of our Money. In reckoning by Sesterces the Romans had*

an

trans Rhenum<sup>n</sup> aggressus, immanissimis præliis vicit. Inter tot successus ter malè pugnavit: apud Arvernos semel præsens, & absens in Germaniâ bis: nam legati ejus duo, Titurius & Aurunculeius, per insidias cæsi sunt.

18. Circa eadem tempora, anno urbis conditæ Dcxcvii. Marcus Licinius Crassus, collega Cnæi Pompeii Magni in Consulatu secundo, contra Parthos

an Art which may be understood by these three Rules. The first is, if a numeral Noun agree in Case, Gender, and Number, with *sesquertius*, then it denotes precisely so many *sesquertii*, as *decem sesquertii*, just so many. The second is this; if a numeral Noun of another Case be joined with the Genitive plural of *sesquertius*, it denotes so many Thousand, as *decem sesquertium* signifies ten Thousand *sesquertii*. Lastly, if the Adverb numeral be joined, it denotes so many hundred Thousand, as *decies sesquertium* signifies ten hundred thousand *sesquertii*: Or, if the numeral Adverb be put by itself, the Signification is the same; *decies* or *vigesies*, stand for so many hundred thousand *sesquertii*. This will assist us to discover the Sum here mentioned. For, according to the last of these Rules *quadringenties sesquertium* signifies four hundred Times a hundred thousand *sesquertia*, or about 416,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* of our Money.

‡ This is false, as is plain from *Cæsar's* own Commentaries. He did not so much as strike a Stroke, though he passed the *Rhine* twice. M. Dacier quotes *Sustonius*, to confirm what our Author says here, but she should have quoted *Cæsar* rather, to have consulted them both. It is somewhat strange,

thos \* missus est : & cùm circa Carras <sup>P</sup> contra omina & auspicia dimicasset à Surenâ Orodis regis duce victus, ad postremum interfectus est, cum filio clarissimo & præstantissimo juvene. Reliquiæ exercitiis per C. Cassium Quæstorem servatæ sunt, qui singulari animo perditas res tantâ virtute restituit, ut Persas, rediens trans Euphratem, <sup>q</sup> crebris præliis vinceret.

19. Hinc jam bellum Civile successit, execrandum & lacrymabile; quo, præter calamitates quæ præliis acciderunt, etiam Romani nominis fortuna <sup>r</sup> mutata est. Cæsar enim, rediens è Galliâ victor, coepit deponere alterum Consulatum; atque, cùm sine dubitate aliquâ deferretur, contradictum est à Marcello Consule, à Bibulo, à Pompeio, à Catone; iussusque dimissis exercitibus ad urbem redire: propter quam injuriam ab Arimino, ubi milites congregatos habebat, adversum patriam cum exercitu venit. Consules cum Pompeio, Senatusque omnis, atque universa

that such an Author as *Suetonius* should write the Life of *Cæsar*, without pursuing his Commentaries for it, which it's plain he did not, any more than *Eutropius*.

\* The *Parthians* were a People inhabiting a large Country in *Asia the Greater*, now called *Irack*.

<sup>P</sup> *Carra*, or *Carra*, now *Carrbud*, was an ancient City of *Mesopotamia*, near the River *Gborra*, and supposed to be the *Haran*, or *Charran* of the Patriarchs.

<sup>q</sup> A River in *Mesopotamia*.

<sup>r</sup> Our Author means the Form of Government was changed from that of a Popular State to an absolute Monarchy.

versa nobilitas ex urbe fugit, & in Græciam transivit : apud Epirum<sup>a</sup>, Macedoniam, Achaiam, Pompeio duce, contra Cæsarem bellum paravit.

20. Cæsar vacuum urbem ingressus, Dictatorem<sup>b</sup> se fecit, inde Hispanias petiit. Ibi Pompeii exercitus validissimos & fortissimos, cum tribus ducibus, L. Afranio, M. Petreio, M. Varrone, superavit. Inde reversus, in Græciam transivit : adversum Pompeium dimicavit, primo prælio victus est, & fugatus : evasit tamen, quia nocte interveniente Pompeius sequi noluit ; dixitque Cæsar, nec Pompeium scire vincere, & illo tantum die se potuisse superari. Deinde in Thessaliâ<sup>c</sup> apud Palæophasalum<sup>d</sup> productis utrin-

I 2

que

<sup>a</sup> *Epirus*, a Country to the W. of *Græcia Propria*, from which it is divided by the River *Achelous*, N. from *Macedonia* by the *Colidnus*, from *Theffaly* by *M. Pindus*, S. from *Peloponnesus* by the *Sinus Corinthiacus* ; on the W. it has the *Ionian Sea*. *Hodie Canina*.

<sup>b</sup> *Cæsar* was not Dictator till after his Return from *Spain*, and continued in that Office but eleven Days, and then was made Consul. *M. Dacier* says, *Eutropius* is mistaken, in saying *Cæsar* made himself Dictator ; it was the Senate made him so, as if those few of the Senators that stayed in *Rome*, could with any Propriety be called the Senate ; it was at best but the Rump of the Senate ; the whole Body almost was with Pompey.

<sup>c</sup> *Theffaly*, according to some, was a Part of *Macedonia* in *Greece*, bounded on the South by *Achaia*, by *Epirus* on the West ; but others make it a distinct Country.

<sup>d</sup> *Paleophasalus*, according to *M. Dacier*, was the ancient *Pharsalus*, situate in *Pthiotis*, or *Phisbia*, a District of *Theffaly*, between the Rivers *Peneus* and *Enipeus*.

que ingentibus copiis \* dimicaverunt. Pompeii acies habuit xl. millia peditum, equitum in sinistro cornu vii. millia, in dextro D. præterea totius Orientis auxilia; totamque Nobilitatem, innumeros Senatores, Prætorios, Consulares, & qui magnorum jam populorum victores fuissent. Cæsar in acie suâ habuit peditum non integra xxx. millia, equites mille.

21. Nunquam adhuc Romanæ copię in unum † neque majores, neque melioribus ducibus conveniant, totum terrarum orbem facilè subacturæ, si contra Barbaros ducerentur: pugnatum tamen est ingenti contentione, victusque ad postremum Pompeius, & castra ejus direpta sunt; ipse fugatus Alexandriam ‡ petiit, ut à rege Ægypti, cui tutor à Senatu datus fuerat propter juvenilem ejus ætatem, acciperet auxilia: qui, fortunam magis quàm amicitiam sequutus, occidit Pompeium, caput ejus & anulum Cæsari misit: quo conspectu, Cæsar etiam lacrymas § fudisse

\* Our Author is a little mistaken in magnifying the Armies so much; *Cæsar's* was smaller than even he makes it, not exceeding Twenty-two thousand Men

† *In unum*, together.

‡ The capital City of *Egypt*, built by *Alexander* the Great, from whom it derives its Name. It is called *Scandria* by the *Turks*, to whom it is now subject, and is little more than a Heap of Ruins.

§ What are we to think of those Tears? He who had sacrificed so many thousands to his Ambition weeps when he is told of the Murder of a Man, whose Destruction

fidisse dicitur, tanti viri intuens caput, & generi quondam sui.

22. Mox Cæsar Alexandriam venit, ipsi quoque Ptolemæus parare voluit insidias; quâ causâ regi bellum illatum est: victus in Nilo <sup>b</sup> periit, inventumque est corpus ejus cum loricâ aureâ. Cæsar Alexandria potitus, regnum Cleopatræ dedit, Ptolemæi sorori, cum quâ consuetudinem stupri habuerat. Rediens inde Cæsar, Pharnacem Mithridatis Magni filium, qui Pompeio in auxilium apud Thessaliam fuerat, rebellantem in Ponto, & multas Populi Romani provincias occupantem, vicit acie: postea ad mortem <sup>c</sup> coëgit.

23. Inde Romam regressus, tertid se consullem fecit cum M. Æmilio Lepido, qui ei Magister equitum  
I 3 Dictatori.

struction he had vowed, and whose Death secured to him the Empire of the Universe. Was he troubled that *Pompey* was brought to this fatal End by any other Hand than his? Or that it was not in his Power to insult his Misfortunes, and get him to adorn his Triumph? Was it from a Principle of Generosity, that he regretted a Man, who had been so long odious to him? How suspicious was this Behaviour to *Cæsar's*! In justice to the Compiler of *The New Roman History in Question and Answer*, I acknowledge to have taken these extremely pertinent Reflections from that Work, in which will be found a short, but comprehensive View, of the Revolutions, &c. of that State.

<sup>b</sup> A remarkable River of *Egypt*.

<sup>c</sup> Others give a different Account of his Death.

Dictatori ante <sup>d</sup> annum fuerat. Inde in Africam profectus est, ubi infinita nobilitas cum Juba Mauritanie rege bellum reparaverat. Duces autem Romani erant, P. Cornelius Scipio, ex genere antiquissimo Scipionis Africani, (hic etiam socer Magni Pompeii fuerat,) M. Petreius, Q. Varrus, M. Porcius Cato, L. Cornelius Faustus, Syllæ Dictatoris filius. Contra hos commisso prælio, post multas dimicationes victor fuit. Cato, Scipio, Petreius, Juba, ipsi se occiderunt: Faustus Pompeii gener à Cæsare interfectus est.

24. Post annum Cæsar Romam regressus, quartum se Consullem fecit; & statim ad Hispanias est profectus, ubi Pompeii filii, Cnæus & Sextus, ingens bellum reparaverant. Multa prælia fuerunt; ultimum prælium apud Mundam<sup>e</sup> civitatem, in quo aded Cæsar penè victus est, ut fugientibus suis, se voluerit occidere; ne post tantam rei militaris gloriam, in potestatem adolescentium, natus annos sex & quinquaginta, veniret. Denique reparatis suis vicit, & Pompeii filius major occisus est, minor fugit.

25. Inde Cæsar, bellis Civilibus toto orbe compositis, Romam rediit: agere insolentius cœpit, & contra consuetudinem Romanæ libertatis. Cum ergo & honores ex sua voluntate præstaret<sup>f</sup>, qui à Populo antea deferebantur, nec Senatui ad se venienti assurgeret, aliaque regia ac pene tyrannica faceret, conjuratum est in eum à lx. vel amplius Senatoribus Equitibusque Romanis. Præcipui fuerunt inter conjuratos duo Bruti, ex eo genere Bruti qui primus Romæ

<sup>d</sup> A Year before.

<sup>e</sup> Munda was a Town of Betic Spain, now called Mondego.

<sup>f</sup> Præstaret honores. Disposed of Honours,

mæ Consul est factus, & reges expulerat; C. Cassius, & Servilius Casca. Ergo Cæsar, cùm Senatûs die quadam inter cæteros venisset ad curiam, tribus & viginti vulneribus confossus est.

Thus fell the mighty *Cæsar*, who for great Parts and Abilities, and in short, for all the Qualifications of an Hero, but that of Honesty, was perhaps at least equal to any amongst the Sons of Men. That Bane of great and elevated Minds, Ambition, was his darling Vice, in which all his other, both good and ill Qualities centred, and which at last ended in his Ruin, with the Downfal of the Liberty and Glory of *Rome*; for the Figure the *Romans* made after this unhappy Revolution was but the shadow of their former Grandeur. He highly deserved, no doubt, the Fate he met with, and to have died by the Hands of the common Executioner, rather than those of Gentlemen; the Crime he was guilty of being perhaps the greatest human Nature can be guilty of. But there was no other Way to come at a Man guarded by a Power, against which the whole World was not a Match, and therefore they thought they might proceed against him in the Way they did. The learned Dean *Prideaux* gives to *Cæsar* the Appellation of a Prince, and so he was, just in the same Sense that *Oliver Cromwell* was a King: They were indeed a Sort of Princes, but, unhappily for the Memory of them both, of their own making only. Such Men may fancy themselves to be, and others may call them Princes, but their right Name is Villains, to be ranked with Pirates, Robbers and Murderers; for to that Class of Men they belong, and deserve no better Treatment, unless Success can be supposed

to



to sanctify Villainy. However the Dean very fairly owns, he justly had for the Reward of his Malice and Ambition the Destruction by which he fell; and further says, that he was a terrible Scourge in the Hand of God, for the Punishment of the Wickedness of that Age, and that he ought to be reputed the greatest Pest and Plague that Mankind had then therein.

*Clarke.*

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EUTROPII  
BREVIARIUM  
HISTORIÆ ROMANÆ.

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LIBER VII.

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**A**NNO urbis Dec. ferè ac nono, interfecto Cæsare, bella Civilia reparata sunt, percussoribus enim Cæsaris Senatus favebat: Antonius Consul partium Cæsaris <sup>a</sup>, Civili bello opprimere eos conabatur. Ergo turbatâ Republicâ, multa Antonius scelera committens, à Senatu hostis judicatus est: missi ad eum persequendum duo Consules Panfa & Hirtius, & Octavianus, adolescens annos xviii. natus, Cæsaris nepos <sup>b</sup>, quem ille testamento hæredem reliquerat, & nomen suum ferre jusserat: hic est qui postea Augustus est dictus, & rerum potitus. Quare profecti contra Antonium tres duces vicerunt eum <sup>c</sup>. Evenit tamen ut victores Consules ambo morerentur:

<sup>a</sup> *Partium Cæsaris, one of Cæsar's Party.*

<sup>b</sup> *He was Grandson of Cæsar's Sister.*

<sup>c</sup> *At Mutina, hodie Modena, in Italy.*

rerentur <sup>d</sup> : quare tres exercitus uni Cæsari paruerunt.

2. Fugatus Antonius, amisso exercitu, confugit ad Lepidum, qui Cæsari Magister equitum fuerat, & tum copias militum grandes habebat, à quo susceptus est. Mox Lepido operam dante, Cæsar cum Antonio pacem fecit : & quasi vindicaturus patris sui mortem, à quo per testamentum fuerat adoptatus, Romam cum exercitu profectus est ; extorsit que ut sibi xx. anno Consulatus daretur. Senatum proscripsit <sup>e</sup> cum Antonio & Lepido, & Republicam armis tenere cepit : per hos etiam Cicero orator occisus est, multique alii nobiles.

3. Interea Brutus & Cassius, interfectores Cæsaris, ingena bellum moverunt : erant enim per Macedoniam & Orientem multi exercitus quos occupaverunt. Profecti igitur contra eos Cæsar Octavianus Augustus <sup>f</sup>, & M. Antonius (remanerat enim ad defendendam Italiam Lepidus) apud Philippos, Macedoniæ urbem, contra eos pugnaverunt. Primo prælio victi sunt Antonius & Cæsar : perisit tamen dux nobilitatis Cassius. Secundo, Brutus & infinita nobilitas, quæ cum illis bellum gesserat : ac sic inter eos divisa est Respublica, ut Augustus Hispanias, Gallias, Italiam teneret : Antonius Asiam, Pontum, Orientem. Sed intra Italiam, L. Antonius Consul bellum Civile commovit, frater ejus qui cum Cæsare contra Brutum & Cassium dimicaverat : is  
apud

<sup>d</sup> And it was suspected they were taken off by the Villainy of *Octavianus*, that he might remain sole Possessor and Master of the Army.

<sup>e</sup> See Book 5. Chap. 7. under the Word *proscripsit*.

<sup>f</sup> *Augustus* signifies something more than human, from *Augere*. However, he had not the Name of *Augustus* for some Years after.

apud Perusiam <sup>g</sup> Tusciæ civitatem victus & captus est neque occisus.

4. Interim à Sexto Pompeio, Cnæi Pompeii Magni filio, ingens bellum in Siciliâ commotum est, his qui superfuerant ex partibus Bruti Cassique ad eum confluentibus. Bellatum per Cæsarem Augustum Octavianum, & M. Antonium, adversus Sextum Pompeium : pax postremò convenit.

5. Eo tempore M. Agrippa in Aquitaniâ <sup>h</sup> rem prosperè gessit, & L. Ventidius Bassus irrumpentes in Syriam Persas tribus præliis vicit. Pacorum regis Orodis filium interfecit, eo ipso die quo olim Orodes Persarum rex, per ducem Surenam, Crassum occiderat. Hic primus de Parthis <sup>i</sup> justissimum triumphum Romæ egit.

6. Interim Pompeius pacem rupit : & navali prælio victus, fugiens ad Asiam interfectus est. Antonius, qui Asiam, & Orientem tenebat, repudiata <sup>k</sup> sorore Cæsaris Augusti Octaviani, Cleopatram reginam Ægypti duxit uxorem. Contra Persas ipse etiam pugnavit : primis eos præliis vicit ; regrediens tamen fame & pestilentia laboravit : & cum instarent Persæ fugienti, ipse pro victo recessit.

7. Hic quoque ingens bellum Civile commovit, cogente uxore Cleopatrá reginâ Ægypti ; dum cupiditate muliebri optat etiam in urbe regnare. Victus est ab Augusto <sup>l</sup>, navali pugná clarâ & illustri apud Actium <sup>m</sup>, qui locus in Epiro est : ex quâ fugit in Ægyptum, & desperatis rebus, cum omnes ad Augustum

<sup>g</sup> Situate between the *Thrasymene* Lake and the River *Tiber* ; and still retains the same Name.

<sup>h</sup> The West of *France*, *Guienne*.

<sup>i</sup> See Book 6. Chap. 8.

<sup>k</sup> *Octavia*.

<sup>l</sup> In the Year 722, *urb con*.

<sup>m</sup> Near the *Sinus Ambracius*.

gultum transfrent, ipse se interemit. Cleopatra sibi aspidem admisit, & veneno ejus extincta est. Ægyptus per Octavianam Augustum Imperio Romano adjecta est: præpositusque ejus factus est Cæsus Cornelius Gallus; hunc primam Ægyptus Romanum judicem habuit.

8. Ita bellis toto orbe confectis, Octavianus Augustus Romam rediit, xii. anno postquam Consul fuerat. Ex eo rempublicam per xlv. annos solus obtinuit, antè enim xii. annis cum Antonio & Lepido<sup>a</sup> tenuerat. Ita ab initio principitatus ejus usquè ad finem lvi. anni fuerunt. Obiit autem lxxxvi.<sup>b</sup> anno, morte communi, in oppido Campaniæ Atellâ<sup>c</sup>. Romæ in Campo Martio<sup>d</sup> sepelitur; vir qui non immeritò ex maximâ parte Deo similis est putatus; neque enim facillè ullus eo aut in bellis felicior fuit, aut in pace moderatior. Xlv. annis, quibus solus gessit imperium, civilissimè vixit: in cunctos liberalissimus, in amicos fidissimus: quos tantis exexit honoribus, ut pene æquaret fastigio suo.

9. Nullo tempore ante eum res Romana magis floruit; nam exceptis Civilibus bellis, in quibus invictus fuit, Romano adjecit imperio Ægyptum<sup>e</sup>, Canta-

<sup>a</sup> *Lepidus* had been laid aside long before the Fight of *Actium*.

<sup>b</sup> It should be the 76th.

<sup>c</sup> *Suetonius* says at *Nola*, near *Naples*.

<sup>d</sup> The *Campus Martius*, so named from its being sacred to *Mars*, was a large Field on the Banks of the *Tiber*, where the Roman Youths performed their Exercises, &c. and the Citizens assembled to choose Magistrates.

<sup>e</sup> The most Eastern Part of *N. Africa*, bounded N. by the *Mediterranean*, East by the Isthmus of *Suez*

Cantabriam<sup>t</sup>, Dalmatiam sæpe ante victam, sed penitus tunc subactam; Pannoniam, Aquitaniam, Illyricum, Rhœtiam<sup>u</sup>, Vindelicos & Salassos in Alpibus, omnes Ponti<sup>w</sup> maritimas civitates: in his nobilissimas, Bosporum et Panticapæon<sup>x</sup>. Vicit autem præliis Dacos<sup>y</sup>, Germanorum ingentes copias cecidit: ipsos quoque trans Albiæ<sup>z</sup> fluvium submovit, qui in Barbarico longé ultra Rhenum est; hoc tamen bellum per Drusum privignum suum administravit; sicut per privignum Tiberium alterum Pannonicum, quo bello ccc. millia captivorum ex Germaniâ transfudit, et super ripam Rheni in Galliâ collocavit. Armeniam à Parthis recepit: obsides, quod nulli antea, Persæ ei dederunt: reddiderunt etiam signa Romana, quæ Crasso victo ademerant.

10. Scythæ<sup>a</sup> et Indi, quibus antea Romanorum nomen incognitum fuerat, munera et legatos ad eum miserunt.

*Suez and the Red Sea, South by Abyffinia, and West by Lybia propria.*

<sup>t</sup> A Country in Spain, now called *Biscay*.

<sup>u</sup> *Rhetia*, according to M. *Dacier*, is the present Country of the *Grisons*, in *Switzerland*.—The *Vindelici* were a people on the North Side of the *Alps*, bordering upon *Rhetia*.—The *Salassi* were a People of *Piedmont* in *Italy*.

<sup>w</sup> *Pontus* in *Asia Minor*.

<sup>x</sup> Cities of the *Taurica Chersonesus*, or *Little Tartary*, near the *Cimmerian Bosphorus*, or *Straits of Caffa*.

<sup>y</sup> *Dacia*, hodie *Transylvania*, North of the *Danube*.

<sup>z</sup> A River in *Germany*, now called the *Elbe*, falling into the Sea near *Hamburg*.

<sup>a</sup> The Ancients called the North of *Europe* and *Asia*, by the general Name of *Scythia*, In this place

miserunt. Galatia <sup>b</sup> quoque sub hoc provincia facta est, cum antea regnum fuisset; primusque eam M. Lollius pro Prætorè administravit. Tanto autem amore etiam apud Barbaros fuit, ut reges, Populi Romani amici, in honorem ejus conderent civitates, quas Cæsareas nominarent: sicut in Mauritaniam à rege Jubá, & in Palæstiná, quæ nunc est urbs clarissima. Multi autem reges ex regnis suis venerunt, & habitu Romano, togati scilicet, ad vehiculum vel equum ipsius concurrerunt. Moriens Divus appellatus est <sup>c</sup>. Rempublicam beatissimam Tiberio successorì reliquit; qui privignus ejus, mox gener, postremò adoptione filius fuerat.

11. Tiberius ingenti fœcordiâ imperium gessit, gravi

*Eutropius* means the *Sarmatians*, containing Part of modern *Russia*, *Poland*, *Hungary*, &c. The *Indi* at the River *Ganges*, of whom *Perus* was King, are the people here meant.

<sup>b</sup> A Country of *Asia Minor*, bordering on *Phrygia*.

<sup>c</sup> This fulsome and abominable compliment had been before paid to the Memory of *Julius Cæsar*, and shows what Folly and Madness human Nature is capable of, when left to itself. I must upon this Occasion take Notice of the Answer made by *Agæfilaus* King of *Sparta*, to the *Thracians*, who, for some considerable Services he had done them, deputed some Gentlemen, with a Tender of the Temple and Divine Honours they had decreed for him: upon which he asked if they could make Gods in their Country? the Deputies answering in the Affirmative, he desired they would first make themselves so, and then he would believe they might do as much for him.

gravi crudelitate, sceleratâ avaritiâ, turpi libidine <sup>d</sup>: nam nusquam ipse pugnavit; bella per legatos suos gessit; quosdam reges ad se per blanditias evocatos nunquam remisit, in quibus Archelaum Cappadocem, cujus etiam regnum in provinciæ formam redegit, & maximam civitatem appellari suo nomine iussit; quæ nunc Cæsarea dicitur, cum Mazaca antea vocaretur. Hic tertio & vigesimo imperii anno ætatis lxxxiii <sup>e</sup>. ingenti omnium gaudio mortuus est in Campaniâ.

12. Successit ei Caius Cæsar, cognomento Caligula, Drusi privigni Augusti, & ipsius Tiberii nepos <sup>f</sup>; sceleratissimus, ac funestissimus, & qui etiam Tiberii dedecora purgaverit <sup>g</sup>. Bellum contra Germanos suscepit: & ingressus Sueviam <sup>h</sup>, nihil strenuè fecit. Stupra fororibus intulit, ex unâ etiam natam filiam cognovit <sup>i</sup>. Cum adversum cunctos ingenti avaritiâ, libidine, crudelitate, sæviret, interfectus in palatio est, anno ætatis suæ xxxix <sup>k</sup>. imperii iii. mense x. dieque viii.

K 2

13.

<sup>d</sup> He married his Daughter *Julia*, of very ill Fame.

<sup>e</sup> He should have said 78.

<sup>f</sup> Here must be something wanting, as *Madam Dacier* justly takes Notice; or the Word *Nepos* used in a double Sense, for a Grand-son and a Grand-nephew. The meaning is *Caius Cæsar*, surnamed *Caligula*, Grand-son of *Drusus*, and Grand-nephew of *Tiberius* himself, succeeded him.

<sup>g</sup> Lived so scandalous a Life, that with respect to him *Tiberius* seemed an Angel.

<sup>h</sup> The Country of the *Suevi*, according to *Strabo*, was very large, and contained all the Space between the *Rhine* and the *Elbe*.

<sup>i</sup> *Etiam cognovit*. Even owned.

<sup>k</sup> It should be the 29th, as appears from *Suetonius*.



13. Post hunc Claudius fuit, patruus<sup>1</sup> Caligulæ, Drusi, qui apud Moguntiacum<sup>m</sup> monumentum habet, filius; cujus & Caligula nepos erat. Hic mediè imperavit, multa gerens tranquillè atque moderatè, quædam crudeliter atque insulsè. Britannia intulit bellum, quam nullus Romanorum post Julium Cæsarem attigerat: eaque devicta per Cnæum Sentium & Aulum Plautium, illustres & nobiles viros, triumphum celebrem egit. Quasdam insulas etiam ultra Britanniam, in Oceano positas, Romano imperio addidit; quæ appellantur Orcades<sup>n</sup>: filioque suo Britannici nomen imposuit. Tam civilis autem circa quosdam amicos exstitit, ut etiam Plautium nobilem virum, qui in expeditione Britannicâ multa ac egregia fecerat, triumphantem ipse prosequeretur, & conscendenti Capitolium lævus incederet. Is vixit annos lxxiv. imperavit xiv. post mortem consecratus est, Divusque appellatus.

14. Successit huic Nero, Caligulæ avunculo suo similissimus: qui imperium Romanum deformavit<sup>o</sup> & diminuit: inusitatae luxuriæ, sumptuumque, ut  
qui

<sup>1</sup> Because he was Brother of *Germanicus*, who was Father to *Caligula*.

<sup>m</sup> A City of *Germany*, now generally supposed to be *Mentz*, a large populace Place, with magnificent public Buildings, but the private ones mean, and the Fortifications of no considerable Strength.

<sup>n</sup> The *Orkney* Islands are at the N. of *Scotland*. They are divided from *Caitbness*, or the main Land of *Scotland*, by a tempestuous Strait called *Pentland Frith*, 24 Miles long and 12 broad. The common Language is *Scottish*, or a hard Dialect of *English*, and some of the old People speak the *Norwegian* Tongue.

<sup>o</sup> Dishonoured by the Baseness of his Life.

qui, exemplo Cæii Caligulæ, calidis & frigidis se lavaret unguentis, retibus aureis piscaretur, quæ blatteis funibus extrahebat. Infinitam partem Senatûs interfecit, bonis omnibus hostis fuit: ad postremum se tanto dedecore prostituit, ut saltaret & cantaret in scenâ, citharædico habitu & tragico: parricidia multa commisit, fratre, uxore, matre interfectis: urbem Romam incendit, ut spectaculi ejus imaginem cerneret, quasi olim Troja capta arserat<sup>p</sup>. In re militari nihil omnino ausus. Britanniam penè amisit. Nam duo sub hoc nobilissima oppida: capta illuc atque eversa sunt; Armeniam Parthi sustulerunt, legionesque Romanas sub jugum miserunt. Duæ tamen provinciæ sub eo factæ sunt; Pontus Polemoniacus, concedente rege Polemone; & Alpes<sup>q</sup>, Cottio rege defuncto.

15. Propter hoc Romanæ urbi execrabilis, ab omnibus simul destitutus, & à Senatu hostis judicatus, quum quæreretur ad pœnam (quæ pœna erat talis, ut nudus per publicum ductus, furcâ capiti ejus insertâ, virgis usquè ad mortem cæderetur, atque ita præcipitaretur de saxo<sup>r</sup>) è palatio fugit, & in suburbano se liberti sui, quod est inter Salariam<sup>s</sup> & Nu-

<sup>p</sup> That he might see a Resemblance of that Sight, when *Troy* was taken and burnt.

<sup>q</sup> *Piedmont*, a Principality of Upper *Italy*, lying at the Foot of the *Alps*, being a Part of the ancient *Lombardy*.

<sup>r</sup> The *Tarpeian* Rock, a Precipice from which Traitors were thrown.

<sup>s</sup> The *Salarian* Way led into the Country of the *Sabines*, and is said to have received its Name from the *Latin* Word *sal*, (*Salt*): great Quantities of which, it seems, were carried that Way into the Territories of the *Sabines*.—The *Numentan* Way

& Numentanam viam, ad quartum, urbis miliarium, interfecit. Is ædificavit Romæ thermas, quæ antiè Neronianæ dictæ, nunc Alexandriæ appellantur. Obiit trigesimo<sup>c</sup> & altero ætatis anno, imperii xiv. atque in eo omnis familia Augusti consumpta est.

16. Huic Sergius Galba successit, antiquissimæ nobilitatis Senator, cùm lxxiii. annum ageret ætatis, ab Hispanis & Gallis Imperator electus, mox ab universo exercitu libenter acceptus est. Nam privata<sup>u</sup> ejus vita insignis fuerat militaribus & civilibus rebus: sæpe Consul<sup>w</sup>, sæpe Proconsul, frequenter dux in gravissimis bellis. Hujus breve imperium fuit, & quod bona haberet exordia, nisi ad severitatem propensior videretur. Insidiis tamen Othonis occisus est, imperii mense septimo, in Foro<sup>x</sup> Romæ, sepultusque in hortis suis, qui sunt Aureliâ<sup>y</sup> viâ non longè ab urbe Româ.

17. Otho, occiso Galba, invalit imperium: materno genere nobilior quàm paterno, neutro tamen obscuro: in privatâ vitâ mollis, in imperio documentum

received its Name from *Numentum*, a Town of the *Sabines*, now called, according to Father *Harduin*, *Lamenta*, to which it led.

<sup>c</sup> *Suetonius* says the 32d.

<sup>u</sup> That is, his Life before he was Emperor; *Eutropius* uses the Word *privata* a little singularly here, for *privata vita* properly signifies the Life of a private Person, or one in no public Office or Station.

<sup>w</sup> Twice only.

<sup>x</sup> There were in *Eutropius's* Time several Forums in *Rome*, the most ancient of which was distinguished from the Rest, by the Name of *Forum Romanum* or *Roma*.

<sup>y</sup> The *Aurelian Way* led from *Rome* to *Pisa*.

mentum sui non potuit ostendere. Nam cum iisdem temporibus quibus Otho Galbam occiderat, etiam Vitellius factus esset à Germaniacis exercitibus Imperator, bello contra eum suscepto, cum apud Bebraicum<sup>z</sup> in Italiâ levi prælio victus esset, ingentes tamen copias haberet, sponte semetipsum occidit, petentibus militibus, ne tam citò de belli desperaret eventu, cum tanti non esse dixisset, ut propter eum Civile bellum commoveretur. Voluntariâ morte obiit trigesimo & octavo ætatis anno, nonagesimo & quinto imperii die.

18. Dein Vitellius imperio potitus est, familiâ honoratâ magis quàm nobili: nam pater ejus non admodum clarè natus, tres tamen ordinarios gesserat Consulatus<sup>a</sup>. Hic cum multo dedecore imperavit, & gravi sævitiâ notabilis, præcipuè ingluvie & voracitate: quippe cum de die sæpe quarto vel quinto feratur epulatus. Notissima certè cœna memoriz mandata est, quam ei Vitellius frater exhibuit: in quâ super cæteros sumptus, duo millia piscium, septem avium millia apposita traduntur. Hic cum Neroni similis esse vellet, atque id<sup>b</sup> adeò præ se ferret, ut etiam exequias<sup>c</sup> Neronis, quæ humiliter sepultæ fuerant, honoraret, à Vespasiani ducibus occisus

<sup>z</sup> *Bebriacum, Bedriacum, or Betriacum* (for it is written these three different Ways) was a Village between *Cremona* and *Verona* near the *Po*.

<sup>a</sup> Persons who served the Year complete, from the Calends of *January*, the usual Time of entering on the Office of Consul, were called ordinary Consuls, to distinguish them from such who served but part of a Year, in case of a Demise, &c.

<sup>b</sup> Did it so openly.

<sup>c</sup> *Tanaquil Faber* is of Opinion that the Word *exequiæ* is an Error of the Copyists, and that we should read it *reliquiæ*.

occifus est, interfecto prius Sabino Vespasiani Imperatoris fratre, quem cum Capitolio incendit. Interfectus autem, & cum magno dedecore tractus per urbem Romam publicè, nudus, erectâ comâ & capite, subjecto ad mentum gladio, stercore in vultum & pectus ab omnibus obviis appetitus: postremò jugulatus, & in Tiberim dejectus, etiam communi caruit sepulturâ<sup>d</sup>. Perit autem ætatis anno septimo & quinquagesimo, imperii mense viii<sup>e</sup>. & die uno.

19. Vespasianus huic successit, factus apud Palæstinam Imperator: princeps obscurè quidem natus, sed optimis comparandus, privatâ vitâ illustris: ut qui à Claudio in Germaniam, deinde in Britanniam missus, tricies & bis cum hoste conflixerit: duas validissimas gentes, xx. oppida, insulam Vectam, Britanniz<sup>f</sup> proximam, Imperio Romano adjecerit. Romæ se in imperio moderatissimè gessit: pecuniz tamen avidior fuit, ita ut eam nulli injustè auferret, quam cum omni diligentiz provisione colligerat, tamen studiosissimè largiebatur, præcipuè indigentibus: nec faciliè ante eum cujusquam principis vel major est liberalitas comperta, vel justior: placidissimæ bonitatis ut qui majestatis<sup>g</sup> quoque contra se reos non faciliè puniret ultra exitii pœnam. Sub hoc Judæa<sup>h</sup> Romano accessit imperio, & Hierosolyma, quæ fuit urbs clarissima Palæstinæ. Achaiam, Lyciam,

<sup>d</sup> This was reckoned of the highest Ignominy among the Heathens.

<sup>e</sup> Our Author has expressed himself absurdly here: His design was to tell us, that he reigned eight Months and a Day.

<sup>f</sup> The Isle of *Wight* in *Hampshire*.

<sup>g</sup> *Majestatis*, signifies *Treason* here.

<sup>h</sup> *Judæa* was entirely subdued in his Reign.—*Jerusalem* the Capital, having been totally destroyed by his Son *Titus*.

ciam, Rhodum, Byzantium, Samum<sup>l</sup>, quæ liberæ ante hoc tempus fuerant : item Thraciam, Ciliciam<sup>k</sup>, Tracheam, Comagenem<sup>l</sup>, quæ sub regibus amicis in provinciarum formam redegit.

20. Offensarum & inimicitiarum immemor fuit, convicia à caufidicis & philosophis in se dicta leniter tulit ; diligens tamen coërcitor disciplinæ militaris. Hic cum Tito filio de Hierosolymis triumphavit. Per hæc cum Senatu & Populo, postremò cunctis amabilis ac jucundus esset, profluvio<sup>m</sup> ventris extinctus est in villâ propriâ, circa Sabinos, annum ætatis agens lxxix<sup>n</sup> : imperii nonum, & diem septimum : atque inter Divos relatus est. Genituram<sup>o</sup> filiorum ita cognitam habuit, ut cum multæ contra eum conjurationes fierent, quas patefactas ingenti dissimulatione<sup>p</sup> contempsit, in Senatu dixerit, aut filios sibi successuros, aut neminem.

21, Huic Titus filius successit, qui & ipse Vespasianus est dictus : vir omnium<sup>q</sup> virtutum genere mirabilis : adeo ut amor & deliciae humani generis diceretur : facundissimus, bellicosissimus, moderatissimus : causas Latinè egit, poëmata & tragœdias Græcè composuit. In oppugnatione Hierosolymorum

<sup>l</sup> *Samos*, an Island in the *Ægean Sea*, or *Archipelago*, opposite to *Ionia*,

<sup>k</sup> The mountainous Part of *Silesia* so called.

<sup>l</sup> *Comagene*, Part of *Syria*.

<sup>m</sup> A Flux.

<sup>n</sup> Others say he lived 69 Years, 7 Months, and 7 Days.

<sup>o</sup> Their Nativities (*Genituram*) were calculated by Astrologers, of whose Art the Emperor had an high Opinion.

<sup>p</sup> Disregard.

rum, sub patre militans, xii. propugnatores xii sagittarum ictibus confixit. Romæ tantæ civilitatis in imperio fuit, ut nullum omnino puniret; convictos adversum sese conjurationis ita dimiserit, ut in eadem familiaritate, quâ antea, habuerit. Facilitatis tantæ fuit & liberalitatis, ut nulli quidquam negaret: & cum ab amicis<sup>r</sup> reprehenderetur, respondit; Nullum tristem debere ab Imperatore discedere. Propterea cum quâdam die in cœnâ recordatus fuisset, nihil se illo die cuiquam præstitisse, dixit; O amici, hodie diem perdidisti. Hic Romæ amphitheatrum<sup>r</sup> ædificavit, & quinque millia ferarum  
in

<sup>r</sup> There are not wanting some always about the Persons of Princes, who, if they find them disposed to do Good to others, are as readily disposed, if they can, to hinder it; and there is no Manner of Doubt, but half the Faults that have ever been committed by all the Princes that ever lived have been owing to the Misrepresentations and Instigations of these *Amici*, these Enemies to Mankind. Unhappy State of Princes, to be thus continually attended, like *Eve* in *Milton*, with a Toad at their Ear! We find another Instance of this a little Way further.

<sup>r</sup> An Amphitheatre was a circular Figure, like two Theatres joined together and was built for the Exhibition of public Shows or Spectacles to the People. That which our Author here speaks of is now called the *Coliseo*, of which there are considerable Remains still to be seen at *Rome*. It was built of Free-stone, of a prodigious Height, round on the Outside, and of an oval Figure within. There were a great many distinct Rows of Seats in it, the whole being so large, and admirably contrived, as to be capable of containing eighty five thousand Spectators. It was adorned with Statues representing all  
the

in dedicatione <sup>t</sup> ejus occidit.

22. Per hæc inusitato favore dilectus morbo periit, in eâ quâ pater villâ, post biennium menses octo, dies xx. quàm Imperator erat factus, ætatis anno altero & xl. Tantus luctus eq mortuo publicus fuit, ut omnes tanquam in propriâ doluerint orbitate. Senatus, obitu ipsius circa vesperam nuntiato, nocte irrupit in Curiam; & tantas ei mortuo gratias laudesque concessit, quantas nec vivo usquam egerat, nec præsentis. Inter Divos relatus est.

23. Domitianus mox accepit imperium, frater ipsius junior, Neroni aut Caligulæ aut Tiberio similior, quàm patri vel fratri suo, primis tamen annis moderatus in imperio fuit; mox ad ingentia vitia progressus, libidinis, iracundiæ, crudelitatis, avaritiæ, tantum in se odium concitavit, ut merita patris & fratris aboleret. Interfecit nobilissimos ex Senatu. Dominum se & Deum primus appellari jussit; nullam sibi nisi auream & argenteam statuam in Capitolio poni passus est; consobrinos suos interfecit, superbia quoque in eo execrabilis fuit.

24. Expeditiones quatuor <sup>u</sup> habuit, unam adversus

the Provinces of the *Roman* Empire; in the Middle whereof stood that of *Rome*, holding a Golden Apple in her Hand. This Edifice is not only famous for the Beauty of its Architecture, but likewise for the Martyrdom of many thousands of Christians, who, like condemned Criminals, were frequently obliged to fight there with wild Beasts.

<sup>t</sup> The first solemn Application of an Amphitheatre, or such like public Building, to the Use it was designed for, was called in *Latin*, *Dedicatio*.

<sup>u</sup> Others say six.



fus Sarmatas <sup>w</sup>; alteram adversus Cartos <sup>x</sup>, duos adversum Dacos. De Dacis <sup>y</sup> Cattisque duplicem quidem triumphum egit; de Sarmatis solam lauream <sup>z</sup> usurpavit. Multas quidem calamitates iisdem bellis passus est: nam in Sarmatiâ legiones ejus cum duce interfectæ; & à Dacis Appius Sabinus Consularis, & Cornelius Fuscus Præfectus <sup>a</sup> Prætorio, cum magnis exercitibus occisi sunt. Romæ quoque multa opera fecit, in his Capitolium & Forum Transitorium <sup>b</sup>, Odeum, Porticus, Isium <sup>c</sup> ac Serapium, & Stadium. Verùm cum ob scelera universis exosus esse cepisset, interfectus est suorum conjuratione in palatio, anno ætatis xlv. imperii xv. Funus <sup>d</sup> ejus cum ingenti dedecore per vespillones <sup>e</sup> exportatum, & ignobiliter est sepultum.

<sup>w</sup> See Note, Page 98.

<sup>x</sup> The *Catti* were a People supposed to have inhabited that Part of *Germany* now called *Hessen*.

<sup>y</sup> The *Daci* were a People on the North Side of the *Danube*, opposite to *Mæsia* on the South Side.

<sup>z</sup> *I. e.* did not triumph, but only offered up the Laurel to *Jupiter Capotolinus*, which, as *M. Dacier* observes, was less honourable than the former.

<sup>a</sup> The *Romans* gave the Name of *Prætor* to every Person who had the Command of an Army, and *Prætorium* to his Pavilion or Tent. Hence *Præfectus Prætoris* signified the Captain of the *Prætor*, or the General's Body Guard. <sup>b</sup> An Orchestra.

<sup>c</sup> *Isium & Serapium*, Temple of *Isis* and *Serapis*, Egyptian Deities. <sup>d</sup> His Corpse.

<sup>e</sup> Undertakers of Funerals, so called from *Vespera* (the Evening) the usual Time they carried out the Dead for Burial.

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*EUTROPII*  
**BREVIARIUM**  
HISTORIÆ ROMANÆ.

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**LIBER VIII.**

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**A**NNO octingentesimo<sup>a</sup> & quinquagesimo ab urbe condita, Vetere & Valente Consulibus, Respublica ad prosperrimum statum rediit, bonis principibus ingenti felicitate commissa. Domitiano enim exitiali tyranno Nerva successit; vir in privatâ vitâ moderatus & strenuus; nobilitatis<sup>b</sup> mediæ, qui senex admodum, operam dante Petronio Secundo, Præfecto Prætorio, item Parthenio interfectore Domitiani, Imperator factus, æquissimum præbuit. Reipublicæ divinâ provisione<sup>c</sup> consuluit, Trajanum adoptando.  
Mortuus

<sup>a</sup> This was the Year of Rome 804, of Christ 96.

<sup>b</sup> *Mediocris*, indifferent.

<sup>c</sup> Foresight.

Mortuus est Romæ, post annum & quatuor menses imperii sui, ac dies octo; ætatis lxx<sup>d</sup>. & altero anno, atque inter Divos relatus est.

2. Successit ei Ulpus Trajanus Crinitus, natus *Italicae*<sup>e</sup> in Hispaniâ, familiâ antiquâ magis quàm clarâ: nam pater ejus primùm Consul fuit. Imperator autem apud *Agrippinam*<sup>f</sup> civitatem in Gallis factus est. Republicam ita administravit, ut omnibus principibus meritò præferatur. Inusitatæ civilitatis & fortitudinis fuit. Romani Imperii, quod post Augustum defensum magis fuerat quàm nobiliter ampliatum, fines longè latèque diffudit: urbes trans Rhenum in Germaniâ reparavit: Daciam Decibalo victo subegit, provinciâ trans Danubium factâ, in his agris quos nunc *Taiphali*<sup>g</sup> habent, & *Victophali* & *Thervingi*. Ea provincia decies centena millia in circuitu tenet.

3. Armeniam, quam occupaverant Parthi, recepit, Pharnace Syro occiso, qui eam tenebat. Albanis regem

<sup>d</sup> By others, 66.

<sup>e</sup> *Italica*, a City of *Batica*, (*Andalusia*) in Spain, on the River *Batis*, hodie *Gaudiana*. It was built by *Scipio Africanus*, who, on settling Affairs, placed there the superannuated and wounded *Italians*, on which Account it was called *Italica*. This Place is eminent for the Birth of *Silius* the Poet, from thence called *Silius Italicus*; and, according to *Harduin*, is now called *Sevilla la Vega*.

<sup>f</sup> Now *Cologne*, in *Germany*.

<sup>g</sup> Who these *Taiphali*, *Victophali*, and *Thervingi* were, is difficult to say; only, from what our Author has here said of them, it is reasonable to infer, that they were a People (in all probability some of the northern Nations) who, after the Expulsion of the Inhabitants, possessed themselves of *Dacia*.

gem dedit. Iberorum <sup>b</sup> regem & Sauromatarum <sup>1</sup> & Bosphoranorum <sup>k</sup> & Arabum <sup>l</sup>, & Osdroënorum <sup>m</sup> & Colchorum <sup>n</sup> in fidem accepit. Adiabenos <sup>o</sup>, & Marcomedes occupavit: & Anthemisium magnam Persidis regionem, Seleuciam & Ctesiphontem, Babylonem <sup>p</sup> & Edessios vicit, ac tenuit usque ad Indiarum fines, & mare Rubrum <sup>q</sup> accessit: atque ibi tres provincias

<sup>b</sup> A Country of *Asia proper*, between the *Euxine* and *Caspian* Seas.

<sup>1</sup> People of *Scythia*, partly in *Europe*, and partly in *Asia*, through whose Country the *Tunais* or *Dun*, passes.

<sup>k</sup> People of *Crim Tartary*.

<sup>l</sup> The *Osdroëni*, according to *Aurelius Victor*, were a People of *Parthia*, situate between the *Tigris* and the *Euphrates*; and so called from one *Osdroë*, or *Cosdroë*, their King.——The *Colchi* were a People inhabiting the present *Georgia* and *Mingrelia*.

<sup>m</sup> A Country in *Asia*, to the East of the Red Sea, which divides it from *Egypt*.

<sup>n</sup> Between the *Euxine* and *Caspian* Seas, W. of *Iberia*.

<sup>o</sup> The *Adiabeni* were a People inhabiting the Province of *Diarbeck* in *Assyria*.——The *Marcomedes*, otherwise *Marcomedi*, or *Mardomedi*, were also a People of *Assyria*.

<sup>p</sup> *Babylon*, now *Grand Cairo*, was the Metropolis of the ancient *Chaldea*, and built, according to some, by *Belus*, the *Ni:rod* of the *Hebrews*; but *Justin*, *Diodorus Siculus*, and *Strabo*, give the Honour to *Semiramis*.——The *Edessi* were a People inhabiting the Town and Province of *Edessa* in *Mesopotamia*, or, according to others, in *Arabia*, now called *Orpha*, or *Roba*, by *Harduin*.

<sup>q</sup> The Red Sea is properly that which divides *Egypt*

vincias fecit, Armeniam, Assyriam, Mesopotamiam, cum his gentibus quæ Mæcedenam<sup>r</sup> attingunt. Arabiam postea in provinciarum formam redegit, in mari Rubro classem instituit, ut per eam Indiarum fines vastaret.

4. Gloriam tamen militarem civilitate & moderatione superavit, Romæ & per provincias æqualem se omnibus exhibens: amicos salutandi gratiâ frequentans, vel ægrotantes, vel cum festos dies habuissent, convivia cum iisdem indiscreta vicissim habens, sæpe in vehiculis eorum sedens, nullum Senatorum lædens, nihil injustum ad augendum fiscum agens. Liberalis in cunctos, publicè privatimque ditans omnes & honoribus augens, quos vel mediocri familiaritate cognovisset: orbem terrarum ædificans<sup>o</sup>, multas immunitates civitatibus tribuens: nihil non tranquillum & placidum agens: adeo ut omni ejus ætate unus tantum Senator damnatus sit; at is tamen per Senatum ignorante Trajano. Ob hoc per orbem terrarum Deo proximus, nihil non venerationis meruit & vivus & mortuus.

5. Inter alia dicta hoc illius fertur egregium, amicis enim culpantibus, quod nimis circa omnes comis esset, respondit: talem se Imperatorem esse privatis, quales esse sibi Imperatores privatus optasset. Post ingentem igitur gloriam belli domique quæsitam & Per-

sede

from *Arabia*; tho' *Eutropius* calls the *Sinus Persicus* by that Name.

<sup>r</sup> A City, as *M. Dacier* conjectures, on the *Persian Gulf*.

<sup>o</sup> Building Towns every where. This Manner of Expression is to be found also in *Florus*, who, speaking of *Augustus*, says, *Imperium Romanum condidisse*.

side rediens, apud Seleuciam <sup>t</sup> Isauriæ profluvio ventris extinctus est. Obiit autem ætatis anno lxii. <sup>a</sup> mense nono, & die quarto: imperii anno xix. mense vi die xv. Inter Divos relatus est, solusque omnium intra <sup>b</sup> urbem sepultus. Ossa ejus collocata in urnâ aureâ, in foro quod ædificavit, sub columnâ <sup>c</sup> sita sunt, cujus altitudo cxliv. pedes habet. Hujus <sup>d</sup> tantum memoriæ delatum est, ut usque ad nostram ætatem, non aliter in Senatu principibus acclametur, nisi felicior Augusto, melior Trajano. Aded in eo gloria bonitatis obtinuit, ut vel assentantibus, vel vere laudantibus, occasionem magnificentissimi præstet exempli.

L 3

6. Defuncto

<sup>t</sup> In *Cilicia Trachea*, opposite to *Cyprus*.

<sup>a</sup> Sixty-third.

<sup>b</sup> Others had been interred in the City, as well as *Trajan*, tho' that was contrary to a Law of the twelve Tables; their Burying Places amongst the Ancients were generally without their Cities.

<sup>c</sup> This Column is still to be seen at *Rome*, and is composed of Twenty-four Pieces of white Marble, hollow within, and so curiously cemented, as to seem but one entire Stone. It is ascended on the Inside by winding Stairs, and has small Windows to let in the Light. The Bas-reliefs, on the Outside, represent the Wars and memorable Actions of this Prince; and on the Top was his Statue, holding a Sceptre in his right Hand, and a hollow Globe of Gold in his left, in which, according to some, his Ashes were deposited. But Pope *Sixtus* the Fifth has removed this Statue; which, according to others, was only a Golden Urn; and placed a Statue of *St. Peter's* in its Stead.

<sup>d</sup> *Tantum delatum est memoriæ hujus*. So much Respect is still paid to his Memory.

6. Defuncto Trajano, *Ælius Adrianus* creatus est princeps; sine aliquâ quidem voluntate, Trajani, sed operam dante *Ptolinâ* Trajani uxore; nam cum Trajanus, quamquam consobrinæ filium, vivens noluerat adoptare. Natus & ipse *Italicæ* in *Hispaniâ*, qui Trajani gloriæ invidens, statim provincias tres reliquit, quas Trajanus addiderat: & de *Assyriâ*, *Mesopotamiâ*, & *Armeniâ* revocavit exercitus; ac finem imperii esse voluit *Euphratem*. Idem de *Daciâ* facere conatum amici deterruerunt; ne multi cives *Romani* *Barbaris* traderentur; propterea quod Trajanus, victâ *Daciâ*, ex toto orbe *Romano* infinitas eò copias hominum transtulerat, ad agros & urbes colendas. *Dacia* enim diuturno bello *Decibali* viris fuerat exhausta.

7. Pacem tamen omni tempore imperii sui habuit: semel tantum per præsidem dimicavit. Orbem *Romanum* circumivit, & multa ædificavit. Facundissimus *Latino* sermone, *Græco* eruditissimus fuit. Non magnam clementiæ gloriâ habuit: diligentissimus tamen circa ærarium, & militum disciplinam. Obiit in *Campaniâ*, major sexagenario, imperii anno *xxi* mense *x*. die *xxix*. Senatus ei tribuere noluit divinos honores; tamen cum successor ipsius, *Titus Aurelius Fulvius Antoninus*, hoc vehementer exigeret, & universi *Senatores* palam resisterent, tandem obtinuit.

8. Ergo *Adriano* successit *I. Antoninus Fulvius Boionus*, idem etiam *Pius* nominatus; genere claro, sed non admodum vetere: vir insignis, & qui meritò *Numæ Pompilio* conferatur; ita ut *Romulo Trajanus* æquetur. Vixit ingenti honore privatus; majori in imperio; nulli acerbus, cunctis benignus: in re militari moderatâ gloriâ; defendere magis provincias quàm amplificare studens; viros justissimos ad administrandam *Rempublicam* quærens; bonis honorem habens, improbos sine aliquâ acerbitate detestans:

regibus amicis venerabilis non minùs quàm terribilis, adeò ut Barbarorum plurimæ nationes, depositis armis, ad eum controversas suas litesque deferrent, sententiæque ejus parerent. Hic ante imperium ditissimus, opes quidem suas stipendiis militum & circa amicos liberalitatibus minuit, verùm ærarium opulentum reliquit. Pius propter clementiam dictus est. Obiit apud Lorium<sup>e</sup> villam suam, milliario ab urbe xii. vitæ anno lxxiii. imperii xxiii. atque inter Divos relatus est, & meritò<sup>f</sup> consecratus.

9 Post hunc imperavit M. Antoninus Verus; haud dubiè nobilissimus: quippe cum ejus origo paterna à Numâ Pompilio, materna à Salentino rege penderet; & cum eo L. Annius Antoninus Verus: tumque primùm Romana Respublica duobus æquo jure imperium administrantibus paruit; cum usque ad eum singulos semper habuisset Augustos<sup>g</sup>.

10. Hi & genere inter se conjuncti fuerunt, & affinitate; nam Verus Annius Antoninus Marci Antonini filiam in matrimonium habuit: M. Antoninus gener Antonini Pii fuit, per uxorem Galeriam Faustinam<sup>h</sup> juniorem consobrinam suam. Hi bellum contra Parthos gesserunt, qui post victoriam Trajani tum primùm rebellaverant. Verus Antoninus ad id profectus est: qui Antiochiæ & circa Armeniam agens, multa per duces & ingentia patravit:—Seleuciam Assyriæ urbem nobilissimam cum D. millibus hominum cepit; Parthicum triumphum revexit, cum fratre eodemque focero, triumphavit. Obiit tamen in Venetiâ<sup>h</sup>, cum  
 à Concordia

<sup>e</sup> In *Tuscany*.

<sup>f</sup> This Passage alone might have prevented one from taking *Eutropius* for a Christian.

<sup>g</sup> Emperors, because they were called *Augustus*.

<sup>h</sup> A Country not far from the present City of *Venice*.



à Concordia civitate Altinum proficisceretur, & cum fratre in vehiculo sederet, subito sanguine ictus, casu morbi quem Græci ἀπέπληξι vocant; vir ingenii parum civilis, reverentiâ tamen fratris nihil unquam atrox ausus. Cùm obiisset xi<sup>i</sup>. imperii annos, inter Divos relatus est.

11. Post eum Marcus Antoninus solus rempublicam tenuit, vir quem mirari facilius quis quàm laudare possit. A principio vitæ tranquillissimus; adeò ut in infantiâ quoque vultum nec ex gaudio, nec ex mœrore mutaret. Philosophiæ deditus Stoicæ, ipse etiam non solum vitæ moribus, sed etiam eruditione philosophus, tantæ admirationis adhuc juvenis, ut cum successorem paraverit Adrianus relinquere, adoptato tamen Antonino Pio, generum esse ei idcirco voluerit, ut hoc ordine ad imperium perveniret.

12. Institutus est ad philosophiam per Apollonium Chalcedonium: ad scientiam Græcarum literarum per Sextum Chæronensem, Plutarchi nepotem. Lamas autem literas eum Fronto orator nobilissimus docuit. His cum omnibus Romæ æquo jure egit, ad nullam insolentiam elatus imperii factu: liberalitatis promptissimæ, provincias ingenti benignitate & moderatione tractavit. Contra Germanos eo principe res feliciter gestæ sunt. Bellum ipse unum gessit Marcomannicum<sup>k</sup>, sed quantum nullâ memoriâ fuit, adeò ut Punicis conferatur; nam eò gravius est factum; quòd universi exercitùs periêrant; sub hoc enim tantus casus pestilentiæ fuit, ut post victoriam Persicam Romæ,

*nice.*———*Concordia* is a City in the present Duchy of *Mirandola*, which still retains its ancient Name.

———*Altinum* is supposed to have stood somewhere on the *Venetian Shore*.

<sup>i</sup> He did not reign nine Years complete.

<sup>k</sup> A People of *Germany*.

Romæ, ac per Italiam provinciasque, maxima hominum pars, militum omnes ferè copiæ languore defecerint.

13. Ingenti ergo labore & moderatione, cum apud Carnantum<sup>1</sup> jugi triennio<sup>2</sup> perseverasset, bellum Marcomanicum<sup>3</sup> confecit, quod cum his Quadi<sup>4</sup>, Vandali, Sarmatæ, Suevi, atque omnis Barbaria<sup>5</sup> commoverat; multa hominum millia interfecit: ac Pannoniis servitio liberatis, Romæ rursus cum Commodo Antonino filio suo, quem jam Cæsarem<sup>6</sup> fecerat, triumphavit. Ad hujus belli sumptum ærario exhausto, cum largitiones nullas haberet, neque indicare<sup>7</sup> provincialibus aut Senatui aliquid vellet, instrumentum regii cultûs<sup>8</sup>, factâ in Foro Divi Trajani sectione

<sup>1</sup> A Town, according to M. Dacier, in Lower Hungary.

<sup>2</sup> Jugi triennio. Three whole Years.

<sup>3</sup> The Marcomanni were a People that settled about Bohemia and Moravia.——The Quadi, according to Tacitus, were situated betwixt the Danube, Bohemia, and the River Mark.——The Vandali were Descendants of the ancient Scythians, and at first inhabited the Country about the Vistula, but dispersed themselves afterwards over all Europe.

<sup>4</sup> People of Germany, except the Sarmatæ, who lived in Poland and Russia.

<sup>5</sup> P. Barbary is a large Country in Africa, extended along the S. Shore of the Mediterranean, from 30 Degrees E. Longitude, to 2 Degrees W. Longitude; but the Places our Author here mentions were not in Modern Barbary.

<sup>6</sup> The Title of Cæsar was at first conferred on the Emperors only; but now began to be applied to the intended Successor to the Empire.

<sup>7</sup> Inaicere aliquid. To lay any Tax on.

<sup>8</sup> His Imperial Robes, &c.

fectione<sup>t</sup> distraxit<sup>u</sup>: vasa aurea, ~~potula~~ <sup>potula</sup> crystallina & murshina<sup>w</sup>, uxoriac ac suam ~~sericam~~, ac auream vestem, multa ornamenta gemmarum: ac per duos continuos menses venditio habita est, multumque<sup>x</sup> auri redactum. Post victoriam tamen emptoribus pretia restituit, qui reddere comparata voluerunt: molestus nulli fuit, qui maluit semel empta retinere.

14. Hic permisit viris clarioribus, ut convivia eodem cultu quo ipse, & ministris<sup>y</sup>, similibus exhiberent. In editione<sup>z</sup> munerum post victoriam aded magnificus fuit, ut centum simul leones exhibuisse tradatur. Cum igitur fortunatum rempublicam & virtute & mansuetudine reddidisset, obiit xviii<sup>a</sup> imperii anno, vitæ lxi. & omnibus certatim adnitentibus, inter Divos relatus est.

15. Hujus successor L. Antoninus Commodus nihil paternum<sup>b</sup> habuit, nisi quod contra Germanos feliciter & ipse pugnavit. Septembrem<sup>c</sup> menssem ad nomen suum transferre conatus est, ut Commodus diceretur;

<sup>t</sup> This was a Method of selling by Lots, the Word *sectio* being derived from *seco*, to cut or divide.

<sup>u</sup> He sold.

<sup>w</sup> Porcelain.

<sup>x</sup> Yielded much Money.

<sup>y</sup> *I. e.* Clothed in the same Manner, as *Suetonius* informs us, who tells us, that *Domitian* took it extremely ill, that his Brother's Son-in-law should make use of (*albatos servos*) Servants clothed in white, which Colour, it seems, was peculiar to the Emperor.

<sup>z</sup> In the Exhibition of Games.

<sup>a</sup> Others say 17.

<sup>b</sup> Nothing of his Father.

<sup>c</sup> The Month of *August* he should have said.

diceretur; sed luxuriâ & obscœnitate depravatus, gladiatoris armis sæpissime in ludo, deinceps etiam in amphitheatro cum hujusmodi hominibus sæpe dimicavit. Obiit morte subitâ, aded ut strangulatus, vel a veneno interfectus putaretur: cum annis xii. post patrem, & viii. mensibus imperâisset, tantâ execratione omnium, ut hostis humani generis etiam mortuus judicaretur.

16. Huic successit Pertinax grandævus jam; ut qui septuagenariam attingisset ætatem, Præfecturam <sup>a</sup> Urbis agens, ex Senatûs consulto imperare jussus. Octogesimo imperii die, Prætorianorum <sup>f</sup> militum seditione, & Juliani scelere occisus est.

17. Post eum Salvius Julianus rempublicam invasit: vir nobilis, & juris peritissimus; nepos Salvii Juliani, qui sub Divo Adriano perpetuum <sup>g</sup> composuit edictum. Victus est à Severo apud Mulvium <sup>b</sup> pontem, interfectus in palatio: vixit mensibus septem, postquam cœperat imperare.

18. Hinc Imperii Romani administrationem Septimius Severus accepit, oriundus ex Africâ, provinciâ Tripolitanaâ

<sup>a</sup> He was first poisoned, but for fear that should not take Effect, he was smothered. See HERODIAN.

<sup>e</sup> The *Præfæsus urbis* was an Officer of State, who, in the Times of the Emperors, acted under the Consuls.

<sup>f</sup> The Life-Guards.

<sup>g</sup> The Roman Prætors, at their Entrance on their Office, published an Edict containing their intended Form of Administration for the ensuing Year; and, as these Edicts were different under different Prætors, a perpetual one was at last drawn up, which was to remain for ever invariable.

<sup>b</sup> Now *Ponte Mole*.

Tripolitanâ <sup>l</sup>, oppido Lepti <sup>k</sup>. Solus omni memoriâ & ante & postea ex Africâ Imperator fuit. Hic primùm fisci advocatus, mox militaris Tribunus, per multa deinde & varia officia atque honores usque ad administrationem totius reipublicæ pervenit. Pertinacem se appellari voluit, in honorem ejus Pertinacis, qui à Juliano fuerat occisus. Parcus admodum fuit, naturâ sævus. Bella multa & feliciter gessit. Pescennium Nigrum, qui in Ægypto & Syriâ rebellaverat, apud Cyzicum interfecit. Parthos vicit: Arabas <sup>l</sup> eò usque superavit, ut etiam provinciam ibi faceret; idcirco Parthicus & Arabicus dictus est. Multa toto Romano orbe reparavit. Sub eo etiam Clodius Albinus, qui in occidendo Pertinace socius fuerat Juliano, Cæsarem <sup>m</sup> se in Galliâ fecit: victusque apud Lugdunum <sup>n</sup> est interfectus.

19. Severus autem præter bellicam gloriam etiam civilibus studiis clarus fuit, & literis doctus, philosophiæ

<sup>l</sup> Between the Syrtes, Tripoli, in Barbary.

<sup>k</sup> Now Lebida in Tripoli.

<sup>l</sup> The Arabs are a wild, uncivilized People, who live in Tents, and wander from Place to Place for Pasture and Water for their Cattle, the greatest Part of the Country being a barren Wilderness, and in many Places without Water or Vegetable. The grand Impostor Mahomet was a Native of Arabia.

<sup>m</sup> Our Author uses the Word *Cæsar* improperly here, for that was now appropriated to the designed Heir of the Empire, as I have already taken Notice.

<sup>n</sup> Lyons, the Capital of a Province of the same Name, in the S. of France, situated near the Confluence of the Rhone and Saone. It is very populous, containing about 90,000 Souls, and is the See of an Archbishop. It is famous for its Manufactures of Silk, Gold and Silver Stuffs, &c. which are exported to England, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, and the Low Countries.

sophiæ scientiam ad plenum adeptus. Novissimum bellum in Britannia habuit : utque receptas provincias omni securitate muniret, vallum ° per xxxii. milia passuum à mari ad mare deduxit. Decessit Eboraci P. admodum senex, imperii anno xviii<sup>9</sup>. mense iv. & Divus appellatus est ; nam filios suos successores reliquit, Bassianum & Getam † : sed Bassiano Antonini nomen à Senatu voluit imponi ; itaque dictus est M. Aurelius Antoninus Bassianus, patrique successor. Nam Geta, hostis publicus\* judicatus, confestim periit.

20. Marcus igitur Aurelius Antoninus Bassianus, idemque Caracalla, morum ferè paternorum fuit.

M

paulò

° What is now called the *Piæ's* Wall in *England*. At first it was made only of Turf, strengthened with Palisadoes, the Emperor *Severus*, coming in Person into *Britain*, built it with solid Stone, reaching eighty Miles in Length, from the *Irisb* to the *German Sea* ; or from *Carlisle* to *Newcastle*. It was ruined several Times by the *Piæ's*, and often repaired by the *Romans*. At last *Ætius*, a Roman General, rebuilt it of Brick, and the *Piæ's* ruining it the Year following, it had no longer been regarded, except as a Boundary between the two Nations. This Wall was eight Feet thick, and twelve high, from the Ground, running on the North Sides of the Rivers *Tyne* and *Irisb-ing*, up and down several Hills. Considerable Traces of it are still to be seen in *Cumberland*, and other Northern Counties.

P York.

9 He reigned only 17 Years, 7 Months, and 3 Days.

† They both were called *Antoninus*.

\* *Geta* was not declared a public Enemy, till after he was murdered by his Brother.

paulò asperior & minax. Opus Romæ egregium fecit lavacri <sup>c</sup>, quæ Antoninianæ appellantur, nihil præterea memorabile; impatiens <sup>u</sup> libidinis, ut qui nocentem suam Juliam uxorem duxerit. Defunctus in Osdroene <sup>w</sup> apud Edessam, moliens adversum Parthos expeditionem, anno imperii vi. mense ii. vix egressus ætatis xliii. annum, funere publico elatus.

21. Opilius deinde Macrinus, qui Præfectus Prætorio erat, cum filio Diadumeno facti Imperatores, nihil memorabile ex temporis brevitate gesserunt: nam imperium eorum duum mensium & unius anni fuit: seditione militari ambo pariter occisi sunt.

22. Creatus est post hos M. Aurelius Antoninus: Antonini Caracallæ filius putabatur; sacerdos autem Heliogabali <sup>x</sup> templi erat. Is, cum Romam ingenti & militum & Senatûs expectatione venisset, probris se omnibus contaminavit. Impudicissimè & obscœnissimè vixit. biennioque <sup>y</sup>, post & viii. mensibus, tumultu interfectus militari, & cum eo mater Semia Syra.

23. Successit huic Aurelius Alexander, ab exercitu Cæsar, à Senatu Augustus nominatus, juvenis admodum: susceptoque adversus Persas bello, Xerxem <sup>z</sup> eorum

<sup>c</sup> Considerable Remains of this Bath are to be seen at this Day. They lie at the Foot of Mount *Aventine*; and appear more like a Town than a single Fabric. It formerly contained sixteen hundred Seats of polished Marble, for so many Persons to sit and bathe in separately.

<sup>u</sup> Unable to govern his Lust.

<sup>w</sup> A Country in *Syria*, on the Borders of *Mesopotamia*.

<sup>x</sup> A *Syrian* Deity, worshipped under the Form of a large unhewn Stone.

<sup>y</sup> He reigned 3 Years, 9 Months, and 4 Days.

<sup>z</sup> He is called by others *Artaxerxes*; he put an

eorum regem gloriosissimè vicit; militarem disciplinam severissimè rexit, quasquam tumultuantes legiones integras exauctoravit. Assessorem \* habuit, vel scribii magistrum, Ulpianum juris conditorem. Romæ quoque favorabilis fuit. Perit in Galliâ, militari tumultu, xiii. imperii anno, & die viii. in matrem suam Mammæam unicè pius.

**End to the Empire of the Parthians, by slaying Artabanus, the last of the Race of the Arsacids.**

\* Minister of State.



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*EUTROPII*  
**BREVIARIUM**  
HISTORIÆ ROMANÆ.

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**LIBER IX.**

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**P**OST hunc Maximinus ex corpore militari primus ad imperium accessit, solâ militum voluntate, cum nulla Senatus intercessisset auctoritas, neque ipse Senator esset. Is bello adversus Germanos feliciter gesto, cum à militibus esset Imperator appellatus, à Pupieno Aquileiæ<sup>b</sup> occisus est, deserentibus cum militibus suis, cum filio adhuc puero, cum quo imperaverat triennio & paucis diebus.

2. Postea

<sup>b</sup> *Aquileia*, or *Aquileja*, was formerly an opulent City on the *Adriatick*, in the Territory of *Venice*, and Province of *Friuli*; but has since been destroyed by the *Huns*, and is at present only a small Village.

2. Postea tres simul Augusti fuerunt: Pupienus, Balbinus, & Gordianus, duo superiores obscurissimo genere, Gordianus nobilis: quippe cujus pater<sup>c</sup> senior Gordianus, consensu militum, cum Proconsulatum Africæ gereret, Maximino imperante, princeps fuisset electus. Itaque cum Romam venissent Balbinus & Pupienus, in palatio interfecti sunt, soli Gordiano imperium reservatum. Gordianus, admodum puer, cum Tranquillinam Romæ duxisset uxorem, Janam Geminum<sup>d</sup> aperuit: & ad Orientem profectus, Parthis bellum intulit, qui jam moliebantur erumpere, quod quidem mox feliciter gessit, præliisque ingentibus Persas afflixit. Rediens haud longè à Romanis finibus interfectus est fraude Philippi, qui post eum imperavit. Miles ei tumulum xx. miliario à Circesio<sup>e</sup>, quod castrum nunc Romanorum est, Euphrati imminens edificavit, exequias Romam revexit, ipsum Divum appellavit.

5. Philippi duo, filius & pater, Gordiano occiso,  
M 3 impe-

<sup>c</sup> Others say he was his Grandfather.

<sup>d</sup> This Temple of *Janus*, which now stands in what they call the *Beast Market*, at *Rome*, is a square Building with Niches in each Front for twelve Statues, representing the Months of the Year, over which *Janus* was supposed to preside, and from whom the Month of *January* took its Name. He was called *Geminus*, or *two fold*, from his being always painted with two Faces; and the Brazen Gates of his Temple, which our Author here alludes to, were always kept open in Time of War, and shut in Time of Peace.

<sup>e</sup> *Circesum*, *Circesum*, or *Circejum*, was a Town in *Mesopotamia*, placed by *Zoximus* and *Procopius* on an Angle of the *Euphrates*; and supposed to be the same with *Alchabar*.

imperium invaserunt: atque exercitu incolumi reducto, ad Italiam è Syriâ profecti sunt. His imperantibus, millesimus annus Romæ urbis <sup>f</sup> ingenti ludorum apparatu spectaculorumque celebratus est. Ambo inde ab exercitu interfecti sunt: senior Philippus Veronæ <sup>g</sup>, Romæ junior. Annis v. imperaverunt, inter Divos tamen relati sunt.

4 Post hos Decius è Pannoniâ inferiore, Bubaliæ natus, imperium sumpsit. Bellum civile, quod in Galliâ motum fuerat, oppressit, filium suum Cæsarem fecit. Romæ lavacrum ædificavit. Cùm biennio ipse & filius ejus imperâsse<sup>nt</sup>, uterque in Barbarico <sup>h</sup> interfecti sunt, & inter Divos relati.

5. Mox imperatores creati sunt, Gallus Hostilianus, & Galli filius Volusianus. Sub his Æmilianus in Mœsiâ res novas molitus est: ad quem opprimendum cùm ambo profecti essent, Interamnæ <sup>i</sup> interfecti sunt, non completo biennio; nihil omnino clarum gesserunt. Solâ pestilentia & morbis atque ægritudinibus notus eorum principatus fuit.

6. Æmilianus obscurissime natus, obscurius imperavit; ac tertio mense extinctus est.

7. Hinc Licinius Valerianus in Rhætiâ & Norico <sup>k</sup> agens, ab exercitu Imperator, & mox Augustus est factus. Gallienus quoque Romæ à Senatu Cæsar est appell-

<sup>f</sup> *Condite.*

<sup>g</sup> An episcopal Town of *Italy*, on the Banks of the *Adige*, in the Territories of *Venice*, famous for having been the Birth-place of *Catullus*.

<sup>h</sup> The *Romans*, in Imitation of their polite Neighbours the *Greeks*, called all Nations Barbarians, whose Manners and Customs were not as their own.

<sup>i</sup> A City of *Umbria*, situated on the River *Nar*.

<sup>k</sup> A Country bordering on *Bavaria*, and the Territories of the *Grisons* in *Switzerland*.

appellatus. Horum imperium Romano nomini perniciosum, & penè exitiabile fuit, vel infelicitate principum, vel ignaviâ. Germani Ravennam<sup>l</sup> usque venerunt. Valerianus, in Mesopotamiâ bellum gerens, à Sapore Persarum rege superatus est: mox etiam captus apud Parthos, ignobili servitute consecutus.

8. Gallienus, cùm adolescens factus esset Augustus, imperium primùm feliciter, mox commode<sup>m</sup>, ad ultimum perniciosè gessit. Nam juvenis in Galliâ & Illyrico multo strenuè fecit, occiso apud Murfiam<sup>n</sup> Ingenuo, qui purpuram<sup>o</sup> sumpserat, & Trebelliano. Diu placidus & quietus; mox in omnem lasciviam dissolutus, tenendæ Reipublicæ habenas probrosâ ignaviâ & desperatione relaxavit. Alamanni vastatis Galliis in Italiam irruerunt. Dacia, quæ à Trajano ultra Danubium fuerat adjecta, amissa est. Græcia, Macedonia, Pontus, Asia, vastatæ per Gothos<sup>p</sup>. Pannonia à Sarmatis Quadisque populata est. Germani usque ad Hispanias penetraverunt, & civitatem nobilem Tarraconem expugnaverunt. Parthi, Meso-

<sup>l</sup> An episcopal City of *Italy*, in the Province of *Romagna*, lying on the *Adriatick*, and now subject to the Pope. It is neither considerable for its Traffic or Strength.

<sup>m</sup> Indifferently.

<sup>n</sup> A City in Lower *Hungary*.

<sup>o</sup> Set up for Emperor, who was distinguished by a Scarlet Robe.

<sup>p</sup> The *Goths*, who have since made such a Figure in History, were a People originally inhabiting that Part of *Sweden* called *Gothland*; from whence they spread themselves over *Greece*, *Dalmatia*, *Bulgaria*, and the greatest Part of *Europe*.

Mesopotamiâ occupata, Syriam sibi coeperant vindicare.

9. Tum jam desperatis rebus, & deleto penè Imperio Romano, Posthumus in Galliâ, obscurissimè natus, purpuram sumpsit: & per annos decem ita imperavit, ut consumptas penè provincias ingenui virtute & moderatione reparaverit; qui seditione militum interfectus est, quòd Mogontiacum quæ adversum eum rebellaverat, Lolliano res novas moliente, diripiendam militibus tradere nolisset. Post eum Marius vilissimus opifex purpuram accepit, & secundo die interfectus est. Victorinus postea Galliarum accepit imperium, vir strenuissimus: sed cum nimis libidinis esset, & matrimonia aliena corrumpere, Agrippinæ<sup>9</sup> occisus est, Auctario<sup>r</sup> quodam machinante dolum, imperii sui anno secundo.

10. Huic successit Tetricus Senator, qui Aquitaniam honore præsidis administrans, absens à militibus Imperator electus est, & apud Burdegalam<sup>s</sup> purpuram sumpsit; seditiones multas militum pertulit. Sed dum hæc in Galliâ gerantur, in Oriente per Odenatum Persæ victi sunt: defensâ Syriâ, receptâ Mesopotamiâ, usque ad Ctesiphontem Odenatus penetravit.

11. Ita Gallieno Rempublicam deserente, Romanum Imperium in Occidente per Posthumum, per Odenatum in Oriente servatum est. Gallienus interea Mediolani<sup>t</sup> cum fratre Valeriano occisus est, imperii anno nono; Claudiusque ei successit, à militibus

<sup>9</sup> A Town upon the Rhine, near Cologne.

<sup>r</sup> A Secretary.

<sup>s</sup> Now Bourdeaux in France, the See of an Archbishop, and the Seat of a Parliament.

<sup>t</sup> Milan, in the N. of Italy, near the Po. It is a  
fine

tibus electus, à Senatu appellatus Augustus. Hic Gothos, Illyricum, Macedoniamque vastantes, ingenti prælio vicit; parcus vir ac modestus, & justitæ tenax, atque Reipublicæ gerendæ idoneus: qui tamen inter biennium imperii morbo interit, & Divus appellatus est. Senatus ingenti eum honore decoravit, scilicet ut in curiâ clypeus ipsi aureus, item in capitolio statua aurea poneretur.

12. Quintilius post eum, Claudii frater, consensu militum Imperator electus est; vir unicâ moderationis & civilitatis laude æquandus fratri vel præponendus, consensu Senatûs appellatus Augustus, septimo decimo die imperii occisus est.

13. Post

sine Country, intermixed with beautiful Towns and Villages; and is now subject to the House of *Austria*.

▪ This was not paying *Claudius* greater Honour than their other good Emperors, since as the Reader must have observed, the greater Part of them were deified at their Deaths.

▪ These were votive Bucklers, hung up in Commemoration of some noble Action, and having the Occasion of their being struck engraved upon them. *Scipio*, we are told, on his generous Restoration of the *Celtiberian* Princess, was presented with a Silver Buckler of this Kind by the *Spaniards*; a Present, as the elegant *Mr. Rollin* observes, far more valuable than the greatest Treasures. In his Passage, however, over the *Rhone*, this Buckler was unhappily lost; and lay there to the Year 1656, when it was taken up by some *French* Fishermen, and is at present in the *French* King's Cabinet. For a more particular Account of these Bucklers, see the learned *Mr. Maffieux's* Dissertation on this Head, in the *Memoires de l'Academie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres*.

13. Post eum Aurelianus suscepit imperium, Daciâ<sup>x</sup> Ripens<sup>y</sup> oriundus; vir in bello potens, animi tamen immodici, & ad crudelitatem propensioris; quique Gothos strenuissimè vicit. Romanam deditio- nem ad fines pristinos variâ bellorum felicitate revo- cavit: superavit in Galliâ Tetricum apud Catalau- nus<sup>z</sup>, ipso Tetrico prodente exercitum suum; cujus assiduas seditiones ferre non poterat; quia etiam per literas occulas Aurelianum ita fuerat deprecatus, ut iater alia versa Virgiliano uteretur: *Eripe me his, in- vixte, malis.* ——— Zenobiam quoque, occiso marito Odenato, qui Orientem tenebat, haud longè ab Antiochiâ non sine gravi prælio<sup>a</sup> cepit; ingressus- que Romam, nobilem triumphum quasi receptor Orientis Occidentisque egit; currum præcedentibus Tetrico & Zenobiâ: qui quidem Tetricus etiam corrector<sup>b</sup> Lucaniæ postea fuit, ac privatus distin- simè vixit. Zenobia autem posteros, qui adhuc ma- nent Romæ, reliquit.

14. Hoc imperante etiam Monetarii in urbe rebel- laverunt, vitiatis pecuniis & Felicissimo rationali in- terfecto; quos Aurelianus victos ultimâ crudelitate con-

com-

<sup>x</sup> This seems to have been a Part of *Dacia*, situ- ated on the *Danube*, and so called in Contradistinction to the Middle, or Inland *Dacia* (*Dacia Mediterranea*) though this Division of the Country is at present very little known.

<sup>y</sup> It is called *Dacia Ripensis*, to distinguish it from *Dacia Mediterranea*; *Ripensis*, perhaps, from its bor- dering on the Banks of the *Danube*.

<sup>z</sup> The *Catalanni* were a People about *Chalons* and *Rheims* in *France*.

<sup>a</sup> It was but a Skirmish he had with her near *Antioch*, the Battle that determined the Fate of *Zenobia* was fought near *Emessa*, far from *Antioch*.

<sup>b</sup> Governor.

compescuit. Plurimos nobiles capite damnavit: fævus & sanguinarius, ac necessarius magis in quibusdam, quam in ullo amabilis Imperator: trux omni tempore, etiam sibi sororis interfector: disciplinæ tamen militaris & morum dissolutorum magnâ ex parte corrector.

15. Urbem Romanam muris firmioribus cinxit; templum<sup>c</sup> Soli ædificavit, in quo infinitam auri gemmarumque constituit. Provinciam Daciam, quam Trajanus ultra Danubium fecerat, intermisit, vastato omni Illyrico & Mœsiâ, desperans eam posse retineri: abductosque Romanos ex urbibus & agris Daciæ in mediâ Mœsiâ collocavit: & est in dexterâ Danubio in mare fluenti, cùm antea fuerat in lævâ. Occiditur servi sui fraude, qui ad quosdam militares viros, amicos ipsius, nomina pertulit annotata, falsò manum ejus imitatus, tanquam Aurelianus ipsos pararet occidere. Itaque ut præveniretur ab iisdem, interfectus est in itineris medio, quod inter Constantinopolin & Heracleam<sup>d</sup> est stratiæ<sup>e</sup> veteris, locus Cænophrurium<sup>f</sup> appellatur: mors tamen ejus inulta non fuit. Meruit quoque inter Divos referri; imperavit annos v. menses vi.

16. Tacitus post hunc suscepit imperium, vir egregiè moratus, & Republicæ gerendæ idoneus; nihil

<sup>c</sup> This Temple of the Sun, which is now a Christian Church, called *Madonna de Sole*, is a small round Structure, receiving its Light from a Hole at the Top, in the same Manner as the Pantheon.

<sup>d</sup> The *Heraclea* here meant was a Town o *Pontus*, in *Asia*, on the *Black Sea*, built either in Honour of, or by *Hercules*; and supposed to have been situated where *Pandaracte* now stands.

<sup>e</sup> A Causeway.

<sup>f</sup> I. e. *Καίριος Φρούριον*, or the new Castle.



nihil tamen clarum potuit ostendere, intra vi. mensem imperii morte præventus. Florianus, qui Tacito successerat, duobus mensibus, & diebus xx. in imperio fuit, neque quidquam dignum memoriâ egit.

17. Post hunc Probus <sup>g</sup>, vir illustris gloriâ militari, ad administrationem Reipublicæ accessit. Gallias à Barbaris occupatas ingenti præliorum felicitate restituit. Quosdam imperium usurpare conatos, scilicet Saturnium in Oriente, Proculum & Bonosum Agrippinæ, multis certaminibus oppressit. Vineas Gallos & Pannonios habere permisit: opere militari Almam montem apud Sirmium <sup>h</sup>, & Aureum apud Mœsiam superiorem, vineis consevit, & provincialibus colendos dedit. Hic cum bella innumera gessisset, pace partâ, dixit, brevi milites necessarios non futuros; vir acer ac strenuus, justus; & qui Aurelianum æquaret gloriâ militari, morum tamen civilitate superaret. Interfectus est tamen Sirmii, tumultu militari, in turre ferratâ. Imperavit annos sex, menses quatuor.

18. Post hunc Carus est factus Augustus. Narbonæ <sup>i</sup> natus in Galliâ, qui confestim Carinum & Numerianum filios Cæsares fecit, cum quibus regnavit duobus annis: sed dum bellum adversum Sarmatas gerit, nuntiato Persarum tumultu, ad Orientem profectus, res contra Persas nobiles gessit: ipsos prælio fudit: Seleuciam & Ctesiphontem urbes nobilissimas cepit:

<sup>g</sup> He had been chosen Emperor in the East, a little before *Florianus's* Death.

<sup>h</sup> A City of *Lower Hungary*, or rather of *Sclavonia*, lying between the *Saave* and the *Drave*, and now called *Stirmich*.

<sup>i</sup> *Narbona*, or according to *Pliny*, *Narona* was a Town of *Illyricum*, on the River *Nar*.

cepit: & cum castra supra Tigridem haberet, ista divini fulminis perit. Numerianus quoque filius ejus, quem secum ad Persas duxerat, adolescens egregie indolis, cum, oculorum dolore correptus, lecticulam veheretur, impulsore Apro, qui focer ejus erat, per insidias occisus est; & cum dolo occultaretur ipsius mors, quò usque Aper invadere posset imperium, foetore cadaveris prodita est. Milites enim, qui eum sequebantur, foetore commoti, diductis lecticulæ palliis, post aliquot dies mortem ejus notam habere potuerunt.

19. Interea Carinus, quem Cæsarem in Parthos proficiscens Carus, in Illyrico, Gallia, Italia, reliquerat, omnibus se sceleribus coinquinavit: plurimos innocuos fictis criminibus occidit: matrimonia nobilia corrupit: condiscipulis quoque, qui eum in auditorio, vel levi fatigatione taxaverant, perniciosus fuit. Ob quæ omnibus hominibus invisus, non multò post pœnas dedit. Nam de Perfide victa exercitus rediens, cum Carum Augustum fulmine, Numerianum Cæsarem insidiis perdidisset, Diocletianum Imperatorem creavit, Dalmatiam oriundum, virum obscurissimè natum, adeò ut à plerisque scribæ filius, à nonnullis Anulini Senatoris libertinus fuisse credatur.

20. Is primam militum concione juravit, Numerianum nullo suo dolo interfectum; & cum juxta eum Aper, qui Numeriano insidias fecerat, constitisset, in conspectu exercitus manu Diocletiani gladio percussus est. Postea Carinum, omni odio & detestatione viventem, apud Margum<sup>k</sup> ingenti prælio vicit, proditum ab exercitu suo, quem fortiorem<sup>l</sup> habebat,

<sup>k</sup> *Priscus* tells us, in his Geographical History, that this was a Town of *Illyricum*, in *Mæsia*, on the River *Danube*.

<sup>l</sup> *Quem exercitum habebat fortiorem.* A stronger Army than that of the Enemy.

certè<sup>m</sup> desertum inter Viminatium<sup>n</sup> atque Aureum montem. Ita rerum Romanorum potitus cùm tumultum rusticani in Galliâ concitâssent, & factioni suæ Bagadarum<sup>o</sup> nomen imponderent, duces autem haberent Amandum & Ælium, ad subigendos eos Maximianum Herculium Cæsarem misit, qui levibus præliis agrestes domuit, & partem Galliæ reformavit.

21. Post hæc tempora etiam Carausius, qui vilissimè natus, in strenuo militiæ ordine<sup>p</sup> famam egregiam fuerat consecutus, cùm apud Bononiam<sup>q</sup> per tractum Belgicæ<sup>r</sup> & Armoricæ pacandum mare accepisset<sup>s</sup>, quod Franci<sup>t</sup> & Saxones infestabant, multis Barbaris sæpe captis, nec præda integra, aut provincialibus reddita, aut Imperatoribus missa; cùm suspicio esse cœpisset consultò ab eo admitti Barbaros, ut transeuntes cum prædâ exciperet, atque hâc se occasione

<sup>m</sup> Certè. However.

<sup>n</sup> A Town of *Masha*, not far from *Margum*.

<sup>o</sup> *M. Dacier* is of Opinion, that the *Bagade*, *Baucaude*, *Bagande*, or *Vocande*, for they are called by these four different Names, were a People of the *Alps*, and supposes them to have been a Kind of Banditti, or rebellious Peasants, much the same with the present *Miquelets* in *Spain*.

<sup>p</sup> *In strenuo ordine militia*. In a considerable Post in the Army.

<sup>q</sup> Now *Bologna* in *Italy*.

<sup>r</sup> *Belgica*, now the *Netherlands*; ——— *Armorica*, *Bretagne* in *France*.

<sup>s</sup> *Accepisset ad pacandum mare per tractum Belgicæ & Armoricæ*, i. e. He received a Commission to keep Things quiet at Sea along the Coast of *Belgica* and *Armorica*.

<sup>t</sup> A People originally of *Franconia* in *Germany*.

casiane ditaret; à Maximiano jussus occidi, purpuram sumpsit, & Britannias occupavit.

22. Ita cum per omnem orbem terrarum res turbatæ essent, & Carausias in Britanniiis rebellaret: Achilleus in Ægypto: Africam Quinquegentiani<sup>u</sup> infestarent, Narseus<sup>v</sup> Orienti bellum inferret; Diocletianus Maximianum Herculinum ex Cæsare fecit Augustum, Constantium & Maximianum Cæsares, quorum Constantius<sup>x</sup> per filiam nepos Claudii traditur; Maximianus Galerius in Daciâ haud longe Sardiçâ<sup>y</sup> natus. Atque ut eos etiam affinitate conjungeret, Constantius privignam Herculii Theodoram accepit, ex quâ postea sex liberos Constantini fratres habuit: Galerius filiam Diocletiani Valeriam<sup>z</sup>: ambo uxores, quas habuerant, repudiare compulsi. Cum Carausio tamen, cum bella frustra tentata essent contra virum rei militaris peritissimum, ad postremum pax convenit. Eum post septennium, Alecius socius ejus occidit, atque ipse post eum Britannias triennio tenuit: qui ductu Asclepiodoti Præfetti Prætorii est oppressus. Ita Britanniarum decimo anno receptæ.

23. Per idem tempus à Constantio Cæsare in Galliâ pugnatum est, circa Lingones<sup>z</sup>: die unâ adversam & secundam fortunam expertus est: nam cum, repente Barbaris ingruentibus, intra civitatem esset

N 2

coactus

<sup>u</sup> A People of *Pentapolis*, the present *Barca*, in *Lybia*.

<sup>v</sup> *Narseus*, King of *Armenia*.

<sup>x</sup> He was the Grandson of the Emperor *Claudius's* Brother *Grissus* by a Daughter.

<sup>y</sup> A Town, according to *M. Dacier*, of middle *Dacia*.

<sup>z</sup> *Accepit*, subintelligitur.

<sup>z</sup> A People of *Champagne* in *France*, now called the *Langeois*.

coactus tam præcipiti necessitate, ut clausis portis, in murum funibus tolleretur; vix quinque horis mediis adventante exercitu, lx. ferè milia Alamannorum cecidit. Maximianus quoque Augustus bellum in Africà profligavit<sup>b</sup>, domitis Quinquegentianis, & ad pacem redactis. Diocletianus obsessum Alexandriæ Achilleum viii. ferè mense superavit, eumque interfecit: victoriâ acerbè usus est, totum Ægyptum gravibus proscriptionibus cædibusque fœdavit. Eâ tamen occasione ordinavit providè multa, & disposuit, quæ ad nostram ætatem manent.

24. Galerius Maximianus primò adversum prælium, exin' secundum habuit, inter Calinicum<sup>c</sup> Carasque congressus, cum inconsultè magis quàm ignavè dimicasset; admodum enim parvâ manu cum copiosissimo hoste commisit. Pulsus igitur, & ad Diocletianum profectus, cum ei in itinere occurrisset, tantâ insolentiâ fertur à Diocletiano exceptus, ut per aliquot passuum millia purpuratus tradatur ad vehiculum currisse.

25. Mox tamen per Illyricum Mœsiamque contractis copiis, rursus cum Narseo Ormisdæ & Saporis avo, in Armeniâ Majore pugnavit, successu ingenti, nec minore consilio, simulque fortitudine, quippe qui etiam speculatoris munus cum altero ac tertio equite susceperit. Pulso Narseo, castra ejus diripuit; uxores, sorores, liberos suscepit; infinitam extrinsecus<sup>d</sup> Per-

<sup>b</sup> Put an end to.

<sup>c</sup> A Town of *Mesopotamia*, on the Banks of the *Euphrates*, so called from one *Callinicus*, a Sophist, here slain.

<sup>d</sup> M. *Dacier* has very justly observed that this Word, in the Sense it is here used, is a Proof of that Corruption of the *Latin* Tongue, which prevailed in

Perfarum nobilitatem, gazam Perficam copiofiffimam, ipfum in ultimas regni folitudines coëgit; quare a Diocletiano, in Mefopotamiâ cum præfidiis tum morante, ovans regressus, ingenti honore fufceptus eft. Varia deioceps & fimul & viritim\* bella gesserunt: Carpis<sup>f</sup> & Bafternis fubactis, Sarmatis victis; quarum nationum ingentes captivorum copias in Romanis finibus locaverunt.

26. Diocletianus moratus, callidè fuit, fagax præterea & admodum subtilis ingenio, & qui feveritatem fuam alienâ invidiâ vellet explere, diligentiffimus tamen & folertiffimus princeps; & qui in imperio Romano primus regię confuetudinis formam magis quàm Romanę libertatis invexit<sup>g</sup>; adorarique fe juftit, cùm ante eum cuncti falutarentur: ornamenta gemmarum veftibus calceamentisque indidit. Nam prius imperii infigne in chlamyde purpureâ tantùm erat: reliqua communia.

27. Herculius autem, propalam ferus, & incivilis ingenii, afperitatem fuam etiam vultûs horrore fignificans; hic naturę fuę indulgens, Diocletiano in omnibus eft feverioribus confiliis obfecutus. Cùm tamen ingravescente ævo, parum fe idoneum Diocletianus moderando imperio effe fentiret, auctor Herculio

N 3

fuit,

our Author's Time. *Infnitam nobilitatem Perfurum extrinfecûs.* An infinite Number of the Nobility be-fides. A barbarous Use of the Word *extrinfecûs.*

\* *Viritim.* Apart.

<sup>f</sup> The *Carpi* were a People of *Germany*, near the *Danube*.——The *Bafterni*, a People of *Upper Hungary*.

<sup>g</sup> Our Author talks weakly here, as if there was any thing like Liberty among the *Romans*, under the Emperors, the whole Tenor of the History fufficiently showing the contrary.

fuit, ut in privatam vitam concederent, & stationem tuendæ Reipublicæ viridioribus junioribusque manda-  
rent: cui ægrè collega obtemperavit; tamen uterque unâ die privato habitu, imperii insigne mutavit; Ni-  
comediz<sup>h</sup> Diocletianus, Herculus Mediolani; post triumphum inelytum quem Romæ ex numerosis gen-  
tibus egerunt pompâ ferculorum<sup>i</sup> illustri, quâ Narsei conjuges sororesque & liberi ante currum ducti sunt. Concesserunt autem Salonas<sup>k</sup> unus, alter in Luca-  
niam.

28. Diocletianus privatus in villâ, quæ haud procul à Salonis est, præclaro otio fenuit; inusitatâ virtute usus; ut solus omnium post conditum Romanum im-  
perium, ex tanto fastigo sponte ad privatæ vitæ statum civilitatemque<sup>l</sup> remearet. Contigit igitur ei quod nulli post natos homines, ut cum privatus obisset, in-  
ter Divos tamen referretur.

<sup>h</sup> *Nicomedia in Asia Minor.*

<sup>i</sup> These were Pageants or Conveniencies for carry-  
ing the Representations of Towns, Engines, Spoils,  
&c. taken in War, in their Triumphs.

<sup>k</sup> *In Illyricum.*

<sup>l</sup> An Equality with the other Citizens. 'Tis, how-  
ever, a Mistake of *Eutropius*, for *Sylla* had done  
the same.

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*EUTROPII*

**BREVIARIUM**

**HISTORIÆ ROMANÆ.**

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**LIBER X.**

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**H**IS<sup>m</sup> igitur abeuntibus, ad administrationem Reipublicæ Constantius & Galerius Augusti creati sunt; divisusque inter eos Romanus orbis, ut Galliam, Italiam, Africam Constantius; Illyricum, Asiam, Orientem Galerius obtineret; sumptis duobus Cæsaribus. Constantius tamen, contentus dignitate Augusti, Italiæ atque Africæ administrandæ sollicitudinem recusavit; vir egregius & præstantissimæ civilitatis: divinis<sup>n</sup> provincialium ac privatorum

<sup>m</sup> Namely, *Dioclesian* and *Herculius*.

<sup>n</sup> Blessed with the wonderful Affection of the Provincials and Subjects. *M. Dacier* thinks that *divinus* would be better.



torum fludiis, fisci comoda non admodum affectans: ducentisque melius, publicas opes à privatis haberi, quàm intra unum claustrum reservari: adeò autem cultus modici, ut feriatis diebus, si cum amicis numerosioribus esset epulandum, privatorum eis argento ostiatim petito triclinia<sup>o</sup> sternerentur. Hic non modò amabilis, sed etiam venerabilis Gallis fuit: præcipuè quòd Diocletiani suspectam prudentiam, & Maximiani sanguinariam temeritatem imperio ejus evaserant. Obiit in Britannia, Eboraci, principatus anno tertio<sup>p</sup> decimo, atque inter Divos relatus est.

2. Galerius, vir & probè moratus, & egregius in re militari, cùm Italiam quoque, sinente Constantio, administrationi suæ accessisse sentiret, Cæsares duos creavit. Verùm Constantio mortuo Constantinus<sup>q</sup>,

ex

<sup>o</sup> *Triclinia*, signifies properly the Couches on which the Romans reclined at Meals, of which there were three at each Table. In after Times it signified Parlours, or Dining Rooms, as in this Place, unless it be meant of the Tables, as he says, *eras fuisse instructas argento, ostiatim petito*; though *triclinias* is never put to signify Tables, that we can find.

<sup>p</sup> He reigned as Emperor but little above two Years, but from the Time of his being made *Cæsar* were 15 Years.

<sup>q</sup> Her Name was *Fl. Julia Helena*, and some are of Opinion, that she had never been lawfully married to *Constantius*. She was, however, a pious Princess, and built and endowed many Churches in several Parts of the Empire; besides other Acts of public Utility, which owed their Origin either to her Influence, Piety, or Munificence. Among the first are reckoned the Walls of *London*, which were

ex obscuriore matrimonio<sup>r</sup> ejus filius, in Britannia creatus est Imperator, & in locum patris exoptatissimus moderator<sup>s</sup> accessit. Romæ interea Prætoriani, excitato tumultu, Maxentium Herculii filium,

built by *Constantine* the Son, at her Instigation; among the second, the Discovery of the Cross (in Memory whereof, the Arms of the Town of *Colchester*, where she was born, are to this very Day a Cross enragled between four Crowns) with her frequent Pilgrimages to the Holy Land; and among the third, the Erection of many Highways in *Wales*, &c. Nor was her Birth so very obscure as our Author here makes it, she being generally reputed the Daughter of one *Cælus* or *Calius*, a *British* Prince; though there are not wanting some, both *Greeks* and *Jews*, who contest this Descent, and in Derision of her Inquest after the Manger where our Saviour lay, style her *Stabalaria*. These further allege, that she was at first only an Inn-keeper, but their Allegations have been sufficiently refuted by *St. Ambrose*, the great *Lipsius*, and our own very learned Bishop *Usher*. In old Inscriptions, she is dignified with the Title of *Piissima & venerabilis Augusta*.

<sup>r</sup> Her Name was *Helena*, she was only a Concubine of *Constantius*, so that *Constantine* is to be ranked in the Number of illustrious Bastards. *Clarke*.

<sup>s</sup> Our Author might with more Truth have said but indifferent, as appears sufficiently from his own Account of him in the following Chapters, as well as from our Authors, particularly *Zosimus*. He was the first Christian Emperor, but his true Character was no great Credit to the Christian Cause, any more than that of *Henry* the VIIIth to the Reformation.

um, qui haud procul ab urbe in Villâ<sup>t</sup> publicâ morabatur, Augustum nuncupaverunt; quo nuncio Maximianus Herculius ad spem erectus resumendi fastigii, quod invitus amiserat, Romam adolavit è Lucaniâ, quam sedem privatus elegerat, in agris amœnissimis consenscens: Diocletianumque per litteras adhortatus est, ut depositam resumeret potestatem, quas ille irritas habuit: sed adversum motum Prætorianorum atque Maxentii Severus Cæsar Romam missus à Galerio, cum exercitu venit: obsidensque urbem militum suorum scelere desertus est.

3. Auctæ Maxentio opes, confirmatumque imperium; Severus fugiens, Ravennæ<sup>u</sup> interfectus est. Herculius tamen Maximianus, post hæc in concione exercitûs filium Maxentium denudare conatus, seditionem & convicia militum tulit. Inde ad Gallias profectus est, dolo composito tanquam à filio esset expulsus, ut Constantino genero jungeretur: moliens tamen Constantinum, repertâ occasione, interficere, qui in Galliis, & militum & provincialium ingenti jam favore regnabat, cæsis Francis atque Almannis, captisque eorum regibus: quos etiam bestiis, cum magnificum spectaculum muneris parâisset, objecit. Detectis igitur insidiis per Faustam filiam, quæ dolum viro enunciaverat, profugit Herculius Massiliam<sup>w</sup>, ibique oppressus: ex eâ etenim navigare

<sup>t</sup> A Place in the *Campus Martius*, built for the Reception of foreign Ambassadors; such as they had afterwards at *Nicomedia*, near *Constantinople*.

<sup>u</sup> Others say he was slain at *Rome*. See *Viâor* and *Zosimus*.

<sup>w</sup> The present City of *Marseilles* in *France*, situated at the Foot of a high, rocky Mountain, on a fine Bay of the *Mediterranean*, and divided into two Parts,

gare ad filium præparabat : pœnas dedit justissimo exitu ; vir ad omnem asperitatem sævitiamque proclivus, infidus, incommodus, civilitatis penitus expers.

4. Per hoc tempus Licinius à Galerio Imperator est factus, Dacia oriundus, notus ei antiquâ consuetudine, & in bello, quod adversus Narseum gesserat, strenuis laboribus & officiis acceptus : mors Galerii confestim secuta est. Respublica tum ab his quatuor Imperatoribus tenebatur, Constantino & Maxentio, filiis Augustorum \* Licinio & Maximino novis hominibus. Quinto tamen Constantinus imperii sui anno, bellum adversus Maxentium civile commovit, copias ejus multis præliis fudit, ipsum postremò Romæ adversus nobiles omnibus exitiis sævientem, apud pontem Milvium vicit, Italiâque est potitus. Non multò post deinceps in Oriente quoque adversus Licinium Maximinum res novas molitus, vicinæ exitium fortuitâ apud Tarsum † morte prævenit.

5. Constantinus tamen, vir ingens, & omnia efficere nitens quæ animo præparasset, simul principatum totius orbis affectans, Licinio bellum intulit ; quamvis necessitudo illi & affinitas cum eo esset, nam soror ejus Constantia nupta Licinio erat ; ac primò eum in Pannoniâ, secundò ingenti apparatu bellum

Parts, the old and new Towns, between which is a beautiful Walk of Trees. It is the See of an Archbishop, has an Academy, of the fine Arts, and an Observatory. Besides a brisk foreign Trade, it has a good Manufacture for Silk, and Gold and Silver Stuffs.

\* Of Emperors.

† The Metropolis of *Cilicia*, where *St. Paul* was born, mentioned in *Acts*, Chap. 21st.

bellum apud Cibalas <sup>a</sup> instruentem, repentinus oppressit: omnique Dardaniâ, Mœsiâ, Macedoniâ potitus, numerosas provincias occupavit.

6. Varia deinceps inter eos bella, & pax reconciliata ruptaque est: postremò Licinius navali & terrestri prælio victus apud Nicomediam, se dedit, & contra religionem sacramenti Thessalonicae <sup>a</sup> privatus occisus. Eo tempore res Rômana sub uno Augusto & tribus Cæsaribus, quod nunquam alias <sup>b</sup> fuit; cùm liberi Constantini Gallia, Orienti Italiaeque præessent. Verùm insolentia rerum secundarum aliquantum Constantinum ex illâ favorabili animi docilitate <sup>c</sup> mutavit. Primùm necessitudines persecutus, egregium <sup>d</sup> virum, & sororis filium, commodæ indolis juvenem, interfecit, mox uxorem, post numerosos amicos.

7. Vir primo imperii tempore optimis principibus, ultimo mediis comparandus. Innumeræ in eo animi corporisque virtutes claruerunt; militaris gloriæ appetentissimus, fortuna in bellis prospera fuit; verùm ita, ut non superaret industriam<sup>e</sup>. Nam etiam

<sup>a</sup> This Town is supposed to have been somewhere in Hungary.

<sup>a</sup> The Capital of Macedon, now Salonichi. This is a famous trading City, at the Extremity of a Bay of the same Name, in the Archipelago, and celebrated for the Remains of magnificent Antiquities and grand Churches.

<sup>b</sup> Which never had been before.

<sup>c</sup> Gentleness of Disposition, a Sense it never has, however, in any good Author.

<sup>d</sup> Licinianus, Son of Licinius and Constantia his Sister.

<sup>e</sup> His Activity; i. e. his Efforts were equal to his Fortune.

# I N D E X.

- Asdrubal*, another of that Name, taken Prisoner in Sardinia, 3. 13.
- Athens*, delivered up to Mithridates, 5. 6. Recovered by Sylla, *ib.*
- Attalus*, King of Pergamus, assists the Romans against Antiochus, 4. 4. Comes to Rome, 4. 8. Dies, and leaves the Roman People his Heirs, 4. 18.
- Attilius Regulus*, commands in Africa, 2. 21. Defeats the Carthaginians in a Sea fight, but is afterwards defeated himself and taken Prisoner, *ib.* Sent to Rome to procure Peace, 2. 24. Dissuades the Romans from it, and, returning to Carthage, is put to Death, 2. 25.
- Augustus*, 7. 1. And the following Chapters.
- Aurelian*, Emperor, 2. 13. And the following.

## B.

- The Bagaude*, 9. 20.
- Balbinus*, Emperor, 9. 2.
- Bassianus*, Emperor, 8. 19. 20.
- The Bastarni*, conquered, 9. 25.
- The Bessi*, conquered, 6. 10.
- Bibulus*, Consul, 6. 17.
- Bocchus*, assists Jugurtha, is defeated, and delivers him up, 4. 17.
- Brutus (Decimus)* triumphs for the Gallæcians, 4. 19.
- Brutus (Junius)* expells Tarquin, 1. 8. Created Consul, 1. 9. Slain by Aruns, 1. 10.
- Two more of that Name conspire against Cæsar, 6. 25.
- Brutus (Marcus)* one of the Conspirators, kindles a War in Macedonia, is defeated and slain, 7. 3.

## C.

- Cæcilius Metellus*, defeats the Carthaginians in Sicily, and brings 140 Elephants to Rome, 2. 24.

## P

# I N D E X.

- Cacilius Metellus*, another of that Name, ordered into Macedonia, 4. 13. Triumphs for Macedonia, 4. 14.
- Cacilius Metellus*, a third of that Name, Consul 4. 21. Triumphs for Dalmatia, 4. 23.
- Cacilius Metellus*, a fourth of that Name, Consul, 4. 25.
- Two more of that Name; triumph, *ib.*
- Cacilius Metellus*, another ordered against Jugurtha, 4. 27. Triumphs, 4. 28.
- Cepio*, the Consul, sets out for Africa, 2. 23.
- Cepio*, another of that Name, ordered into Spain, 4. 16.
- Cepio*, a third of that Name, defeats the Lusitanians, 4. 28.
- Cæsar (Julius)* made Consul, 6. 17. Kindles a civil War, 6. 19. Creates himself Dictator, 6. 20. Defeats Pompey, 6. 21. Goes to Alexandria, 6. 22. Defeats Cato, Juba, &c. in Africa, 6. 23. Defeats the Pompeys in Spain, 6. 42. Is slain, 6. 25.
- Caligula*, Emperor, 7. 12.
- Calphurnius Bestia*, ordered against Jugurtha, 4. 26.
- Camillus (Furius)* defeats the Fidenates, and is banished, 1. 19. Routs the Gauls, and delivers Rome, 1. 20. Reduces the Volsci, &c. 21. Dies, 2. 4.
- Camillus (Furius)* another of that Name, defeats the Gauls, 2. 6.
- Canna*, the Battle there, 3. 10.
- Cantabria*, added to the Roman Empire, 7. 9.
- Caracalla*, Emperor, 8. 22.
- Carthalo*, one of Annibal's Captains, 3. 16.
- Carausius*, assumes the Purple, 9. 21. Raises a Rebellion in Britain, and is slain, 9. 22.
- Cassius (Caius)* conspires against Cæsar, 6. 25. Is slain, 7. 3.
- Catiline*, conspires against his Country, and is slain, 6. 15.

# I N D E X.

- Cato (Gaius)* defeated by the Scordisci, 4. 24.  
*Cato (Porcius)* kills himself, 6. 28.  
*Catulus*, appointed Colleague to Marius, 5. 1. Obtains great Advantages over the Cimbri, 5. 2.  
 The *Cimbri* defeated by Silanus, 4. 28. Defeat Manlius and Cæpio, 5. 1. Defeated by Marius, *ib.* By Marius and Catulus, *ib.* Defeated by Marius and Catulus again, 5. 2.  
*Cicero*, Consul, 6. 15. Put to Death by the Triumviri, 7. 2.  
*Claudius*, Emperor, 7. 13.  
*Cleopatra*, made Queen of Egypt, by Cæsar, 6. 22. Married to Antony, 7. 6. Kills herself, 7. 7.  
*Constans*, Emperor, 10. 9.  
*Constantinus (Marcus)* created Emperor, 10. 2. Cuts off the Franks and Alamanni, 10. 3. Reigns in Conjunction with Licinius, 10. 4. Defeats Licinius, &c. 10. 5. Puts him to Death, 10. 6. His Character, 10. 7. Dies, 10. 8.  
*Constantinus*, the Son, Emperor, 10. 9.  
*Constantius*, created Cæsar, 9. 22. Defeats the Alamanni, 9. 23. Made Emperor, 10. 1.  
*Constantius*, Grandson to the former, created Cæsar, 10. 6. His ill Fortune, 10. 10. Kindles a civil War, 10. 11. Creates a Cæsar in the East, 10. 12. Puts Gallus Cæsar to Death, 10. 13. Reigns alone, 10. 14. His Death and Character, 10. 15.  
*Consuls*, when first created, 1. 9.  
*Corinth*, taken by Mummius, 4. 14.  
*Corioli*, taken, 1. 14.  
*Corvinus*, whence the Name, 2. 6.  
*Crassus (Licinius)* defeats the Gladiators, 6. 7.  
*Crassus (Licinius)* another of that Name, defeated by the Parthians, 6. 18.  
*Curius Dentatus*, defeats the Samnites, 10. 9.  
*Cursor (Papirius)* created Dictator, 2. 8. Defeats the Samnites, 2. 9.



# I N D E X.

## D.

- Dacia*, made a Province by Trajan, 8. 2. Exhausted of its Men, 2. 6.
- The *Decemviri*, 1. 8.
- Demetrius*, restored to his Father, 4. 3.
- Dioclesian*, created Emperor, 9. 20. Makes War upon Carausius, 9. 21. Takes Herculus Partner into the Empire, 9. 22. Fills Egypt with Slaughters, 9. 23. His Treatment of Herculus, 9. 24. His Wars, 9. 25. His Character, 9. 26. Persuades Herculus to retire, 9. 27. Dies, 9. 28.
- Domitian*, Emperor, 7. 23. His Wars and Death, 7. 24.
- Duilius*, defeats the Carthaginians in a Sea-fight, 2. 20.

## E.

- Egypt*, added to the Roman Empire, 7. 7.
- Elephants*, when first brought into Italy, 2. 11. When first brought to Rome, 2. 14.
- Eumenes*, assists the Romans against *Antiochus*, 4. 4. Assists the Romans against *Perseus*, 4. 6. Comes to Rome, 4. 8.

## F.

- The *Fabii*, undertake the War against the *Veientes*, 1. 16.
- Fabius*, the Historian, his Account of the Forces raised to oppose the Gauls, 3. 5.
- Fabius Maximus*, the Father defeats the Samnites, 2. 8. Appointed Lieutenant to his Son, 2. 9.
- Fabius Maximus*, the Son, defeated by the Samnites, 2. 9. Defeats them, and takes several of their Towns, *ib.*

- Fabius Maximus*, another of that Name, beats Annibal, 3. 9. his Advice to Æmilius and Varro, 3. 10. recovers Tarentum, &c. 3. 16.
- Fabricius*, sent Ambassador to Pyrrhus, 2. 12. commands against Pyrrhus, 2. 14. defeats the Samnites and triumphs, *ib.*
- Falisci*, taken by Camillus, 1. 19. taken again by Lucstadius and Manlius, 2. 28.
- Faufta*, Wife to Constantine the Great, 10. 3.
- Fidenæ*, taken and destroyed, 1. 19.
- The *Fidenates*, defeated by Romulus, 1. 2. defeated by Tullus Hostilius, 1. 4. rebel against the Romans, 1. 19.
- Flaminius*, defeated by Annibal, 3. 9.
- Flaminius*, another of that Name, defeats the Lacedæmonians, 4. 2.
- Florian*, Emperor, 9. 16.
- The *Franks*, infest the Seas, 9. 21.

## G.

- The *Gabii*, subjected, 1. 8.
- Galatia*, made a Province, 7. 10.
- Galba*, Emperor, 7. 16.
- Galerius*, created Cæsar, 9. 22. created Emperor, 10. 1. his character, 10. 2.
- Gallienus*, Emperor, 9. 7. his Indolence, 9. 8; 9. 10. is slain at Milan, 9. 11.
- The *Gauls*, take Rome, 1. 20. defeated by Camillus, *ib.* march again towards Rome, 2. 5. defeated by the Romans, 2. 6. march again towards Rome, 2. 10. march a fourth Time towards Rome, 3. 5. defeated again by the Romans, 3. 6. join Annibal, 3. 8. reduced by Cæsar, 6. 17.
- Genlius*, assists Perseus, 4. 6. led in Triumph, 4. 8.
- The *Goths*, ravage Greece, Asia, &c. 9. 8. defeated, 9. 11. again defeated, 9. 13. again, 10. 7.
- Gracchus* (*Sempronius*) defeated by Annibal, 5. 9.

*Hamilcar*.

# I N D E X.

## H.

- Hamilegr*, the Carthaginian Admiral, defeated in a Sea-fight, 2 21.
- Heliogabalus*, Emperor, 8. 22.
- The *Helvetii*, defeated by Julius Cæsar, 6. 17.
- Herculius*, created Cæsar, 1. 20. made Emperor, 6. 22. subdues the Quinquegentiani, 9. 23. his Character and Resignation, 9 27. exhorts Dioclesian to resume the Government, 10 2. flies to Mar-seilles, and is slain, 10. 3.
- Hiempsal*, slain by Jugurtha, 4. 26.
- Hiero*, King of Sicily, conquered by the Romans, 2. 18. obtains Peace of the Romans, 2. 19. comes to Rome, 3. 1.
- Hirtius*, Consul, 7. 1.
- Hostilian*, Emperor, 9. 5.
- Hostilius*, King, 1. 4.

## I.

- Iberia*, reduced, 6. 14. again, 8. 3.
- Jerusalem*, taken, 6. 14. again. 7. 19.
- The *Illyrians*, conquered, 3. 4. again, 4. 6.
- The *Indians*, send Ambassadors to Augustus, 7. 10.
- Ingenuus*, assumes the Purple, 9. 8.
- Jovian*, Emperor, 10. 17.
- The *Iturei*, conquered, 6. 14.
- Juba*, kills himself, 6. 23.
- The *Jews*, conquered, 6. 14. again, 7. 19.
- Jugurtha*, War declared against him, 4. 26. defeated, and delivered up, 4. 27. triumphed over, 4. 28.
- Julian*, created Cæsar, 10. 14. made Emperor, 10. 15. his Character and Death, 10. 16. cause of his Death, 10. 17.

## L.

- Lælius*, Consul, 4. 4.
- Lartius*, first Dictator, 1. 12.
- The *Latins*, fought with, 1. 5. besiege the Roman Army

# . I N D E X.

- Army in Mount Algidum**, 1. 17. fought with, 1. 18. refuse to furnish their Quota of Troops, 2. 6. demand that one of their Consuls should be elected from amongst them, 2. 7.
- Lepidus**, Master of the Horse, 6. 23. one of the Triumviri, 7. 2. left to defend Italy, 7. 3. reigns in Conjunction with Antony and Augustus, 7. 8.
- Licinius**, Emperor, 10. 4. defeated by Constantine, 10. 5. put to Death by Constantine, 10. 6.
- The Ligurians**, subdued, 2. 3.
- Livius Salinator**, defeats Aldrubal, 3. 18.
- Lucullus (Licinius)** obtains Macedon, 6. 7. manages the War there, 6. 8. defeats the Bessi, and triumphs, 6. 10.
- Lucullus (Lucius)** defeats Mithridates, 6. 6. defeats him again, 6. 8. recalled, 3. 9. triumphs, 3. 10. the Consequences of his being recalled, 3. 11.

## M.

- Macrinus**, Emperor, 8. 21.
- Magnentius**, Emperor, 10. 9. makes himself Master of Illyricum, 10. 10. puts Nepotianus to Death, 10. 11. defeated and kills himself, 10. 12.
- Mancinus (Hostilius)** makes an infamous Peace with the Numantians, 4. 17.
- Marcellus**, defeats the Gauls, 3. 6. defeats Annibal, 3. 12. manages Matters successfully in Sicily, 3. 14. slain by Annibal, 3. 16.
- The Marsomannick War**, 8. 12. puts an End to, 8. 13.
- Marius**, defeats Jugurtha, 4. 27. triumphs for Jugurtha, 4. 28. created Consul a 2d, 3d, and 4th Time, and defeats the Gauls, 5. 1. created Consul a 5th Time, and defeats them again, 5. 2. created Consul a 6th Time, and defeats the Marsi, &c. 5. 3. kindles a civil War, 5. 4. renews the civil War, 5. 7.
- Marius**, the Son, created Consul, and kills himself, 5. 8.
- The

# I N D E X.

- The Marsh*, raise a dangerous War, 5. 3.  
*Massinissa*, dies, 4. 11.  
*Maxentius*, created Emperor, 10. 2. puts Severus to  
 Death, 10. 3. defeated and slain, 10. 4.  
*Maximian*. See *Herculius*.  
 The Officers of the Mint rebel, 9. 14.  
*Mithridates*, assists the Romans against Antiochus, 4.  
 20. makes War upon Nicomedes, 5. 5. War de-  
 clared against him by the Romans, 5. 6. makes  
 Peace with Sylla, 5. 7. breaks the Peace 6. 6. de-  
 feated by Lucullus, 6. 8. breaks again into Pontus,  
 6. 9. continues the War, 6. 11. defeated by Pom-  
 pey, and slain, 6. 12.  
*Mummius*, takes Corinth, 4. 14.

## N.

- Nabis*, defeated by Flaminius, 4. 2.  
*Narseus*, kindles a War in the East, 9. 22. defeats  
 Galerius, 9. 24. defeated by Galerius, 9. 25.  
*Nepotianus*, usurps the Government, 10. 11.  
*Nerva*, Emperor, 8. 1.  
*Nicomedes*, assists the Romans against Aristonicus, 4.  
 20. driven out of his Kingdom by Mithridates, 5.  
 5. makes the Roman People his Heir, 6. 6.  
*Norbanus*, defeated by Sylla, 5. 7.  
*Numa*, King, 1. 3.  
*Numantian War*, 4. 17.  
*Numerian*, Emperor, 9. 18.

## O.

- Octavianus*, see *Augustus*.  
*Odenatus*, defeats the Persians, 9. 10. saves the Em-  
 pire in the East, 9. 11. slain, 9. 13.  
*Opilius*, Emperor, 8. 21.  
 The *Orcades*, added to the Roman Empire, 7. 13.  
*Otho*, Emperor, 7. 13.

## P.

- Pacorus*, slain, 7. 5.

# I N D E X.

- Pansa*, Consul, 7. 1.
- Papirius*. See *Cursor*.
- Perpeenna*, Consul, 4. 20.
- Perseus*, rebels in Macedonia, 4. 6. defeated by Paulus Æmilius, 4. 7. triumphed over, 4. 8.
- Pertinax*, Emperor, 8. 16.
- Pescennius Niger*, Emperor, 8. 18.
- Petreius*, defeated in Spain, 6. 20.
- Pharuaees*, defeated and slain by Cæsar, 6. 22.
- Philip*, King of Macedon, defeated, 4. 2. assists the Romans, 5. 3.
- The *Piratick War*, 6. 12.
- Pius*, Emperor, 8. 8.
- Plautius*, reduces Britain, 7. 13.
- Pompey Cneus*, the Father, defeats the *Marfi*, 5. 3.
- Pompey Cneus*, the Son, otherwise surnamed the Great, trusted with the Command of Sylla's Armies, 5. 8. defeats Domitius, &c. 5. 9. destroys Marius's Faction in Spain, 6. 1. triumphs a second Time for Spain, 6. 4. puts an End to the Piratick War, and is sent against Mithridates, 6. 12. defeats Tigranes, 6. 13. defeats the Albani, &c. 6. 14. triumphs again, 6. 16. Consul again, 6. 18. engages in the civil War, 6. 19. defeats Cæsar, 6. 20. is defeated by him, and slain, 6. 21.
- Pompey Cneus*, Son to the latter, defeated and slain by Cæsar, 6. 24.
- Pompey Quintus*, defeated by the Numantians, 4. 17.
- Pompey Sextus*, Son to Pompey the Great, renews the civil Wars, and makes Peace with Augustus, 7. 4. breaks the Peace, and is slain, 7. 6.
- Porfena*, makes War upon the Romans, 1. 11.
- Proculus*, assumes the Purple, 9. 17.
- Prusias*, receives Annibal, 4. 5. remains neuter between the Romans and Perseus, 4. 6. comes to Rome, 4. 8.

The

The *Pseudo-Perseus*, defeated, 4. 15.

*Ptolina*, Wife to *Trajan*, 8. 6.

*Publicola*, Consul, 1. 9.

*Pupienus*, Emperor, 9. 2.

*Pyrrhus*, makes War upon the Romans, 2. 11. defeats them, 2. 12. defeated by them, 2. 13. slain, 2. 14.

## Q.

The *Quadi*, defeated, 8. 13.

The *Quinguentiani*, ravage Africa, 9. 22. defeated, 9. 23.

*Quintilian*, Emperor, 9. 12.

## R.

*Regulus*, See *Attilius*.

*Remus*, his Birth, &c. 1. 1.

*Romulus*, his Birth, &c. 1. 1. disappears, 1. 2.

## S.

The *Sabines* defeated, 1. 1. Rape of their Women, 1. 2. defeated again, 1. 6. again, 1. 7. again, 1. 11.

*Suguntum*, taken by *Annibal*, 3. 7.

*Sainator*. See *Livius*.

*Salvus Julian*, 8. 17.

The *Samnites*, defeated, 2. 8. defeat the Romans, 2. 9. join the Gauls, 2. 10. join *Pyrrhus*, 2. 12. defeated, 2. 14.

*Saturninus*, assumes the Purple, 9. 17.

The *Saxons*, infest the Seas, 9. 21.

*Scipio, Cornelius*, ordered into Spain, 3. 8. defeated by *Annibal*, 3. 9.

The *Scipios*, defeat *Asdrubal*, 3. 11. slain by *Asdrubal*, 3. 14.

*Scipio Africanus*, the elder, sent into Spain, 3. 15. performs great Things there, 3. 16. carries on the War there with great Success, 3. 17. recalled out of Spain, 3. 18. sent into Africa, 3. 20. offers the *Carthaginians* Peace, 3. 21. defeats *Annibal*,

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3. 22. put an End to the Punick War, 3. 23. appointed Lieutenant to his Brother, 4. 4.
- Scipio Africanus*, the younger, Tribune under Manlius, 4. 10. appointed Trustee by Massinissa, 4. 11. takes Carthage in Africa, 4. 12. triumphs, 4. 13. demolishes Numantia, 4. 17. triumphs a second Time, 4. 19.
- Scipio Asiaticus*, performs great Things under his Brother in Spain, 3. 16. firnamed Asiaticus, 4. 4.
- Scipio*, another of that Name, kills himself, 6. 28.
- Sertorius*, kindles a civil War in Spain, and is slain, 6. 1.
- Servilius*, obtains the Name of Isauricus, 6. 3.
- Servius Tullius*, King, 1. 7.
- Severus*, Emperor, 8. 18. dies in Britain, 8. 19.
- Surena*, defeated, 6. 18.
- Sylla*, takes Jugurtha, 4. 27. puts an End to the Social War, 5. 3. kindles a civil War, 5. 4. defeats Archelaus, General to Mithridates, 5. 6. defeats the Dardani, &c. 4. 7. defeats Marius, the younger, 4. 8. triumphs, 4. 9. composes the Troubles of the State, 6. 1.
- Syphax* taken, 3. 20.
- The *Syrian War*, 4. 3. put an End to, 4. 4.
- T.
- Tacitus*, Emperor, 9. 16.
- Tarquin*, King, 1. 8. makes War upon the Romans, 1. 9. defeated, 1. 10. returns to Tusculum, 1. 11.
- Tetricus*, defeated by Aurelian, 9. 13.
- The *Teutones*, defeated by Marius, 5. 1. defeated again by Marius and Catulus, 5. 2.
- Tiberius*, Emperor, 7. 11.
- Tigranes*, entertains Mithridates, 6. 8. made War upon by the Romans, 6. 9. the War carried on, 6. 12. put an End to, 6. 13.
- Titus*, Emperor, 7. 21. his Death, 7. 22.
- Tolomnius*, assists the Fidenates, 1. 19.



# I N D E X.

- Torquatus*, kills a Gaul in a single Combat, 2. 5.  
*Trajan*, Emperor, 8. 2. recovers Armenia, &c. 8. 3.  
 his Character, 8. 4. death, 8. 5.  
*Tribunes*, when first created, 1. 13.

## V.

- Valerian*, Emperor, 9. 7.  
*Valerius Publicola*. See *Publicola*.  
*Varro*, *Terentius*, defeated by Annibal, 3. 10.  
 The *Vejentes*, defeated by Romulus, 1. 2. by Tullus  
 Hostilius, 1. 4. cut off the Fabii, 1. 16. assist the  
 Fidenates, 1. 19.  
*Ventidius*, defeats the Parthians, 7. 5.  
*Vespasian*, Emperor, 7. 19. his Character and Death,  
 7. 20.  
*Virginus*, Consul, 1. 16. kills his own Daughter, 1.  
 18.  
*Viriatius*, his Death, &c. 4. 16.  
*Vitellius*, Emperor, 7. 17. his shameful Reign, and  
 Death, 7. 18.  
 The *Volsci*, defeated by Tarquin, 1. 8. again, 1. 14.  
 under the Conduct of Coriolanus, defeat the Ro-  
 mans, 1. 5. join the Fidenates, 1. 19. their City  
 taken, 2. 1.  
*Volusianus*, Emperor, 9. 5.

## W.

- The Isle of *Wight* added to the Roman Empire, 7. 19.

## X.

- Xantippus*, defeats and takes Regulus, 2. 21.  
*Xerxes*, defeated by Alexander, 8. 23.

## Y.

- York*, Severus dies there, 8. 19. as does Constantius  
 also, 10. 1.

## Z.

- Zenobia*, taken, 9. 13.

# F I N I S.



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